

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1964

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1964

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall, Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committees of the Urban Districts of
Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The introductory letter presents the Medical Officer of Health with an opportunity of commenting upon the more important features in the service during the year under review. Statistics for a limited population rarely supply valid standards for comparison and, although the current year's returns appear creditable, too much should not be read into this.

Statistics

The population gradually increases and the mid year estimate of the Registrar General for 1964 was 69,150 persons. The total number of live births reached a peak of 1,233, and both the infantile mortality rate at 13.8 and the stillbirth rate at 16.7 are low figures. The perinatal rate at 25.5 was below the previous year and in 1964 there were no maternal deaths. The death rate showed a slight reduction but may be expected to rise over the next decade since the population is steadily ageing.

Housing

Clearance of sub-standard property, principally back to back in character and placed in congested urban areas, has continued and coincidentally public and private redevelopment spreads on the perimeter of the towns. I would estimate that an active ten-year policy of housing reform is needed to eliminate obsolete living conditions.

Clean Air

Confirmation by the Ministry of Smoke Control Orders has further enlarged the urban areas free from domestic pollution.

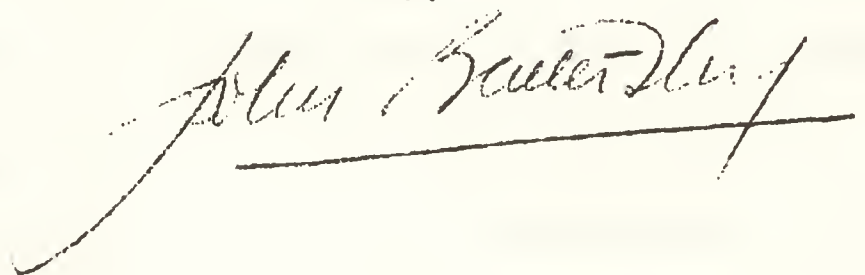
Co-operation with General Practitioners

Enquiries made during the year enable one to promote arrangements for aligning Health Visitors with particular medical practices. This arrangement should be encouraged within the next few years by the provision of new clinics - either mini clinics in the more rural areas or larger premises where the public need exists.

The year has shown a steady increase in staff activities in relation to Health Education, in the Mental Health Service, the Care and After Care of patients discharged from hospital, and in services for elderly persons. Attention has continued to be devoted to problem families, home accidents, but regrettably no advance was registered in arrangements for the fluoridation of water. No immediate threat occurred to the public health in infectious disease although the typhoid epidemic in Aberdeen sounded an alert in the summer. Under the auspices of the Medical Research Council some work was undertaken to check the efficacy of measles vaccine.

Much detailed information is afforded in the bodywork of the Report. I wish to express appreciation of the efforts of all the staff throughout the year and am grateful to colleagues and members of the Council Committees for their continued help and interest.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Alan Butterling". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left and then under the name.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1964 - 1965

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor A. Butterfield, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C.V. Barber.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. C. Turner.
	Councillors:	E.A. Armitage, T.M. Duggan, T.E. Hainsworth, D.A. Kay, J. King, P.M. Phillips, G.A. Shaw, K. Smith, F. Thornton, J.P.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J. Craven, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. F.M. Davy.
	Councillors:	A.R. Bentley, J.P., P.R. Boothman, J.A. Brearley, J.R. Escritt, E.T. Fox, J. Hiddlestone, H.W. White. Mrs. W. Taylor
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J.G. Hanson, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor F. Atkinson.
	Councillors:	R.W. Bolton, H. Chapman, G.O. Murray, L. Robinson, L.P. Warne.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor W. Tidswell, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor J. Whitaker.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor L.W.J. Channon.
	Councillors:	L. Brooksbank, L. Driver, P.F. Hoyle, N. Shackleton, D. Slater, G.A. Stubbs.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Public Health Inspectors	<u>Shipley</u> W. Farndale, * + x Test. I.P.C. (Died 26.1.65)
	<u>Bingley</u> J. Aveyard, * + Test. I.P.C., M.R.S.H.
	<u>Baildon</u> J. Garforth, * H. Pearson, * M.R.S.H. (part-time)
	<u>Denholme</u> W.H. Blackburn, * +
Additional Public Health Inspectors	<u>Shipley</u> F. Carroll, * + R. Clark, * + M.C.D. Pedley, * +
	<u>Bingley</u> F. Bilney, * + x A.R.S.H.
	D.C. England, * +
Smoke Control Inspector:	A. Robertshaw.
Senior Clerk:	F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

A.R.S.H.	Associate of the Royal Society of Health.
M.R.S.H.	Member " " " " " "
F.R.S.H.	Fellow " " " " " "

+ Hoat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

x Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Test. I.P.C. Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

* Certificate of Public Inspectors' Education Board.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1964

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated Mid 1964	29,800	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	486	442	196	38	1,162
Illegitimate	27	27	12	5	71
Total	513	469	208	43	1,233
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	13	4	3	-	20
Illegitimate	1	-	-	-	1
Total	14	4	3	-	21
Total Live and Still Births	527	473	211	43	1,254
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	4	7	4	2	17
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	7	4	2	17
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	4	4	3	2	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	3	2	13
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	3	3	3	2	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	3	2	11
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	364	289	143	29	825
Percentage of Total Births, occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	82	87	81	85	84
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	60	66	55	62	61

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10367	9342	4820	1021	25550
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£860834	£695175	£383847	£63999	-
Product of Penny Rate (1964/65)	£ 3475	£ 2816	£1579	£ 245	-

CRUDE RATES

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	17.2	19.7	16.1	16.6	17.8
Deaths -					
All causes	12.2	12.1	11.1	11.2	11.9
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.03	0.08	-	-	0.04
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.07	0.08	0.08	-	0.07
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.07	0.08	0.08	-	0.07
Cancer	2.45	1.93	2.94	1.93	2.34
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1.95	1.97	1.85	1.54	1.92
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	4.83	5.96	3.86	3.47	4.99
Respiratory Diseases	0.97	0.80	1.08	2.32	0.98
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality - Total	7.8	14.9	19.2	46.5	13.8
- Legitimate	8.2	15.8	20.4	52.6	14.6
- Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Neo- Natal Mortality	7.8	8.5	14.4	46.5	10.5
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	5.9	6.4	14.4	46.5	8.9
Still Births	26.6	8.5	14.2	-	16.7
Perinatal Mortality	32.3	14.8	28.4	46.5	25.5
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	5.3	5.8	5.8	11.6	5.8

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Births	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	-
Deaths	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.01	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	18.4	20.3	16.6	19.9	-
Deaths	12.5	12.4	11.6	11.3	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Neo-Natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)
Administrative County	18.7	12.8	15.4	30.0
Aggregate of Urban Districts	18.6	13.0	15.4	30.7
England and Wales	N.A.	N.A.	13.8	N.A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population

	Acres	Persons	1961		1951			Intercensal Change	
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos.	Per Cent
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,248	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,600	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	-188	-0.3

Private Households

Private Dwellings

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u> + -	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5	4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2	8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	978	939	39	4.2	996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,780	-298	-2.8	10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population

Registrar General's Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,935	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830
1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
1964	29,800	23,820	12,940	2,590	69,150

POPULATION NOTES

The significance of the 1961 Census, compared with that of the previous decade, has been commented upon in previous Annual Reports. On examining the mid-year estimate of the local population, the small recession in Shipley is principally due to local migration arising from the housing policy of the local Council in opening housing estates in Baildon. In Bingley and Baildon there is a steady increase in the number of young married couples and their children, particularly in the outlying parts of the town. The population of Denholme has, on the other hand, remained stable for the last fifteen years.

The high frequency of marriage, the earlier age of marriage among the young, the rearing of two, three or four children to form a family in the early years of married life, combined with low infantile mortality and stillbirth rate here as elsewhere, accounts for the steady rise in population. There continues to be a slowly increasing percentage of elderly and retired men and women in the area.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but there is considerable population engaged in other heavy industries.

Shipley is an industrial centre engaged in textiles, engineering and distributive trades. Extensive Council housing estates at Wrose, the Crag, Windhill, the Central area and Coach Road, Baildon, plus considerable private development and the creation of a new Centre and a new industrial estate at Dockfield, have transformed the appearance of the town.

Conducive to progress in health have been higher living standards due to full employment, improved conditions of work and the gradual elimination of smoke and grit.

Bingley has a busy industrial centre with wool as the staple industry; joinery, tanning, engineering and other manufactures providing employment. The periphery has numerous farms, many included in the green belt. New housing proceeds in the centre of the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflats and Gilstead.

Considerable progress is being effected in developing Cottingley, both with respect to providing Council houses plus shops and other public enterprises. It is expected to eliminate a considerable further number of unfit houses in the centre of Bingley and the prospects of developing a new Centre should greatly improve the amenities of this finely sited town.

Baildon, although an ancient village, has developed rapidly in the past forty years. Much extensive development has taken place adjoining the moors. New schools have greatly added to the amenities for the younger generation and further provisions for aged persons by special housing provisions are envisaged. The residue of unfit property in relation to the size of the town is comparatively small, localized, and should offer no considerable problem to eliminate.

Denholme environs are rural but the centre of the town is predominantly of nineteenth century type with a large percentage of back to back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool, although silkwear, joinery, stone quarrying and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Although there is an influx of foreign labour, a factor caused by a high demand locally for artisans and semi-skilled and unskilled labour in textiles, these workers tend to live outside the urban district. The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Rhodes Place, Shipley, has submitted the following report:-

"The employment situation in this area was good throughout the whole of 1964. In January there were 282 men, women and boys and girls unemployed (1.6% of the insured population) and in December there were 167 unemployed (0.9%). This compares with national figures of 2.2% for January 1964 and 1.5% for December, 1964. Short time working in local factories was almost nil, and the demand for workers of all types, especially for skilled men for engineering, was quite high. The figure of unfilled notified vacancies was the highest since 1958".

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

General Practitioner Liaison

Previous reports have stressed the favourable relations locally between family doctors and officers in the service of the health authority. No set pattern has been laid down for liaison for example, between the health visitor and the medical practitioner, since, in the past, their co-operation has been of an informal character. Custom and usage had, however, brought them into contact in various aspects of family life. Furthermore, the activities of the health visitors' colleagues, the district nurses and midwives, had been directed by the family doctor.

I have previously expressed the opinion that nominal assignment of the health visitor to a particular practice alone could at best only be a first step in aligning these two sectors of the National Health Service. During the year, however, arrangements have been discussed and plans surveyed so that health visitors first, later district nurses and possibly midwives, may be attached to specific medical practices. This involves considerable re-adjustment of work, methods of record keeping, and indeed may well introduce an entirely new approach to the subject, for in many ways the distinction between preventive and curative work is disappearing and services of themselves tend to merge. Uninterrupted progress is unlikely but favourable personal relations should foster success.

Details of prospective arrangements will be dealt with in the Report for next year, 1965.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A comprehensive range of hospital services has been made available for the sick at relatively convenient distances from centres of population. Naturally, the large cities locally attract medical and surgical specialties. Nevertheless, a wide range of care has been offered by the cottage hospitals in Shipley and Singley manned by local medical practitioners whose patients have also the readily available advice of visiting consultants. Shipley Maternity Home has, too, for a generation provided the neighbourhood with a convenient and up-to-date service, enabling local doctors to attend their patients. Again, we have had the advantage of consultant advice and supervision. In addition to the skill, knowledge and experience, these small hospitals offer a friendly atmosphere important in the recovery of the patient and often conspicuously

absent in large institutions. They present a sphere of usefulness for certain types of surgical and medical cases. The general and local hospitals are in daily contact by letter and telephone with the Health Department, and intimate personal contact has been established between the almoner of the hospitals and health visitors from the Town Hall.

(a) DIABETIC FOLLOW-UP

In June 1962 Dr. Smith, Consultant Physician in charge of the Diabetic Clinic at the Bradford Royal Infirmary, requested the assistance of a Health Visitor in the Division to give follow up advice to diabetic patients in their homes. It was arranged that the appointed Health Visitor would attend the Clinic at three weekly intervals. As far as possible patients from the Division would attend on these dates so that any difficulties experienced could be discussed to the advantage of patient and doctor.

Miss Barnes reports: "During 1964 I have continued to attend the Diabetic Clinic at Bradford Royal Infirmary at three weekly intervals (a total of 17 sessions). The Consultant, Dr. Smith, as far as possible, arranges future appointments of patients from our Division to coincide with my attendance there. 27 new diabetic patients were referred to me for supervision during 1964. 3 patients died and 2 removed to other areas. The total number under supervision at the end of December 1964 was 57. 289 home visits were paid to the diabetic patients during 1964".

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

Consultant Dr. MacCuish

Mrs. Long reports: "During the year there have been 35 visits to the Geriatric Unit. The number of patients discharged was 67. After care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any assistance was needed. In some cases domestic help or nursing equipment was supplied. Other patients were visited at the request of Dr. MacCuish to find out whether there was any social reason for their admission to hospital either as a holiday stay or for a longer period".

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY (Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. In the first instance, Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises 1 Matron, 6 Sister-Midwives, 1 full-time Midwife, 2 part-time Midwives, 4 full-time Assistant Nurses, 5 part-time Assistant Nurses.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds. It is staffed in the day time by Matron, 2 full-time Sisters, part-time Nursing Staff and Nursing Auxiliaries. Night staff comprises part-time Sisters and Nursing Auxiliaries.

Services provided:

(a) Physiotherapy	Daily
(b) Out-patients	"
(c) X-ray	"
(d) Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e) Consultant Psychiatrist	" "
(f) Consultant Physician	On call
(g) Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 68 beds for general medical, surgical, gynaecological cases, and beds for children. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. There are 9 senior staff and a number of additional part-time State Registered Nurses, 15 Assistant Nurses and 10 part-time Assistant Nurses. Out-patient facilities and a number of specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 " "
Ear, Nose and Throat	1 " "

A modern X-ray Unit is attached to the hospital.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted principally to the Maternity Home, Shipley: St. John's, Keighley: St. Luke's, Bradford: Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford or Victoria, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, not always however at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.

(c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, St. John's, Keighley, Thornton View, Stoney Ridge, or Calverley through the Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' Group or the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group respectively.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in Part 111 (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton: The Shroggs, Steeton: Hillworth Lodge, Keighley, and "Woodville", Keighley.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early notification of discharge enables the Health Visitors to determine the needs of the patient about to leave hospital.

(Mental Hospital admission and discharge arrangements, see Mental Health Section).

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1964:-

1. Patients -

(a). Admissions	1,122
(b) Discharges	617
(c) Transfers	410
(d) Out-patients	10,827
(e) Accident Patients	299

2. Analysis of Patients -

(a) Stretcher	1,815
(b) Sitting	11,460
(c) Emergency	479

3. Bingley Hospital -

Attendances (Out-patients)	810
Discharges	101
Transfers to other hospitals	184
Accident patients	2

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent the chapel of the cemetery. As the table below shows, cremation has increased locally since 1955 and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees, and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, attends legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Shipley	182	201	218	201	228	261	275	256	258
Division (4 UDCs)	350	391	432	488	465	505	509	506	510
Rest	478	338	376	407	395	382	426	444	453
Total	828	729	808	895	860	887	935	950	963

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons, either directly or through voluntary agencies. Indeed, premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The obvious intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act simply extended power of provision in directions being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and local authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports: the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised provisions of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises which nowadays perforce are occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley

Mrs. S. V. Manogue, on behalf of Mr. D. L. Stewart, has supplied me with the following information for the Annual Report:-

Average weekly attendance at the Havens is very much the same as last year. Christmas party attendances:

	<u>Attendances</u>	<u>Parcels sent out</u>	<u>Total teas</u>
Wrose	46	39	85
Saltaire	30	74	104
Salvation Army	35	35	70
Central	50	40	90

Over 150 attended the combined party held early in the New Year at St. Paul's Church Hall.

Bingley

The following is an extract from the report of Mrs. S. Binns, Secretary of the Bingley Old People's Welfare Association for the year ended 31st August, 1964:-

A total of 297 members were enrolled. Crossflats had 109 members and lost 10. Meetings are still held at St. Aidan's Church but the income from their plot of land brings the time nearer when they will have their own centre. Eldwick had 81 members and lost 4. The comfort and facilities of the Memorial Hall are greatly appreciated. Myrtle Park had 107 members and lost 12. This Centre is still very attractive but has lost a great deal of its charm and airiness, being overshadowed by the extension to the Building Society.

The three secretaries report a happy, successful year and the treasurers report very sound satisfactory balance sheets, the members themselves contributing largely to the financial assets by payments for refreshments, raffles, etc.

All the Centres are very fortunate in having the right people in office, and to the President, Chairman, Secretaries, Treasurers, Auditors and all who serve on the committees and rotas, our thanks are due.

The Meals on Wheels service has again been at full pressure, Mrs. E. A. Atkinson for the Women's Voluntary Service reports 5,232 meals were served during the year, an increase of 431 on last year. This Association now acts purely as the financial go between for this service.

Baildon

Mrs. C. Tennant, the Honorary Secretary, reports:-

The Meals on Wheels Service organised by Mrs. Cooper has again increased the number of meals regularly distributed each week. Since our last report the number of meals delivered each week has risen from 60 to 84. By November of this year the 10,000th meal had been delivered and at the time of this report 10,553 meals have been taken out to deserving elderly people since the inception of the scheme in April 1961. These striking figures have been achieved in spite of all the hazards of weather and other difficulties inseparable from this work and clearly illustrate the continued enthusiasm of all the workers connected with this service. These results could not

have been achieved without the kindness and co-operation of the organisations through whom the meals have been made available and we wish to place on record our thanks to Messrs. Peter Merchant, Ltd., Messrs. C. F. Taylor, Ltd., and Messrs. W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., and the supervisors and staffs of the canteens.

The Social Committee have again been responsible for the running of the two "Havens" at Towngate and Charlestown where approximately 55 elderly people have attended and joined in the activities each week throughout the year. The informal services conducted by the Baildon Ministers and the annual carol service held in December have again been enjoyed and appreciated. Throughout the year the Committee have organised coach trips, a visit to the Pantomime and the annual eight day holiday tour which this year was based on Cliftonville. The annual party was held on the 5th December when approximately 100 people were entertained to tea and a first class concert in addition to which over 70 teas were taken out to persons who through illness or infirmity were unable to come to the party. The Committee are very appreciative of the kindness of the teachers and scholars of Sandals School and Greencliffe School for harvest gifts and to all the other organisations who have offered entertainment to the members. The members of both Havens have again shown in a practical manner their appreciation of the facilities afforded them by raising various sums of money for the Association funds.

Considerable discussion has taken place during the year on the question of the opening of an additional Haven to serve the Coach Road area. The Committee have pleasure in reporting that with the co-operation of the Vicar and Curate-in-charge arrangements are now in hand to open a Haven at St. Hugh's Mission Church in the near future.

The members of the Visitation Committee have throughout the year continued the regular visiting of the sick and infirm aged people in their own homes, thus maintaining this most fundamental and vital part of our work. At the present time some 70 people are being regularly visited and we can only repeat that we believe this service to be of inestimable value in alleviating loneliness and helping with the many problems which beset the aged and infirm, many of whom are confined to the house.

In July, the annual outing organised by this Committee took place when a good number of people who are normally housebound were taken in private cars for a run in the country and entertained to tea in Harrogate. The outing was favoured with good weather and provided

real pleasure for those who shared in it and our thanks are due to the owners of the cars and the drivers and all who helped to make the outing possible. A very successful Bring and Buy Sale was again arranged this year by the Visitation Committee which resulted in a substantial amount being raised for the Association's funds.

The Annual Flag Day was held in July and proved very successful. The financial results of the year's working are shown in the statement prepared by our Treasurer and the Committee would express their sincere thanks to everyone who has been good enough to contribute to the funds of the Association.

Denholme

This very old and established Voluntary Association provides a wide range of social interest and activity at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own homes is undertaken by members, and Occupational Therapy arranged by lady members of the Association.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR AGED

The District Nurse attends a large number of aged persons; indeed the major part of her duty is devoted to their care in infirmity and during illness. Socio-medical problems are the province of the Health Visitor who is able to link up with other social workers. Hostel accommodation for the elderly is provided at -

- (1) Thornton View, Bradford
- (2) The Shroggs, Steeton
- (3) Hillworth Lodge, Keighley
- (4) "Woodville", Keighley
- (5) "Crow Trees", Rawdon
- (6) Burley Hall.

Additional hostel provisions for aged persons are to be erected (a) at Cottingley, Bingley, and (b) at Windhill, Shipley. More information on this important additional provision in the interests of aged persons will be given in next year's Report.

Hospital accommodation is available for chronic sick at -

- (1) Calverley, Bradford
- (2) Stoney Ridge, Shipley
- (3) Heaton Royds, Shipley
- (4) St. John's, Keighley
- (5) Thornton View, Bradford
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton.

Organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A' or the Keighley Groups. Senile cases associated with mental disturbance are nursed at The Park, Rooley Lane, High Royds Hospital, or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to other parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help).

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

The services are administered directly from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme and Wilsden, clinic premises are used being either owned or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley and Cullingworth previous arrangements held whereby patients who attended the surgeries of approved Chiropodists continued so to do.

All the Chiropodists who serve the County in this Division were on an approved list accepted by the Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council and the voluntary organisations who originally helped administer the service. No full-time Chiropodists have been or are employed and the officers used undertake work on a sessional basis. A reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the Service. Evaluation of the relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing every day activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are very frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth. Rapid development of the Chiropody Service as part of the national health has been as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment, 1964

District	Number of patients treated			Number of treatments given		
	<u>Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.</u>			<u>Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.</u>		
SHIPLEY and						
BAILDON	175	822	997	1,085	3,547	4,632
BINGLEY	192	649	841	551	2,252	2,803
DENHOLME	29	64	93	126	295	421
	<u>396</u>	<u>1,535</u>	<u>1,931</u>	<u>1,762</u>	<u>6,094</u>	<u>7,856</u>

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	1,912	7,800
Physically handicapped	19	56
Expectant mothers	-	-

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

This Service is conducted through a Voluntary agency, The Bradford Marriage Guidance Council. Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Margaret E. Kay reports -

"In presenting the Annual Report for 1964 it is again my pleasant duty to record another very satisfactory year during which our Medical and Lay Staff have been fully occupied.

There has been some decline in the number of new patients and it may be that this is due to the increasing number of general practitioners who are freely prescribing the pill for their own patients. In spite of this decline in the number of new patients our work tends to increase due to the extra clerical work necessary for those of our patients who are using the oral contraceptive and for the recording, etc. of cervical smears.

Staff changes have been few this year - Mrs. Tetley asked to be relieved of her nursing post and to be transferred to the clerical staff, whilst we have lost a wise, sympathetic nurse, we have also gained an invaluable receptionist for new patients - one of the most important jobs on the lay side. We have appointed two new nurses to the medical staff and two most capable ladies to the clerical staff".

Drs. K. Joan Joyce and M. A. Bloomer report -

"We are happy to report another busy and successful year despite the fall in the number of new patients by one third. The total number of attendances remains very much the same, and this is in part accounted for by the several visits per patient, entailed in instructing and supervising the 38 patients who are taking the oral contraceptive. With very few exceptions the patients who are using this method of contraception find it very acceptable and reliable.

The taking of Cervical Smears for the prevention of uterine cancer, has developed considerably in the past year. Thanks to the co-operation of the Bradford consultant pathologist we are now able to take smears from all patients over 30 years of age who have had children. Altogether 199 smears were taken during the year.

As usual, the majority of patients came for birth control advice, but not all. We saw 61 pre-marital patients and others (4 and 3) seeking advice on subfertility and marital problems. Many others were advised on marital and sexual difficulties during the consultations on birth control, as so often these patients do not state their difficulties directly, or even at the first interview".

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN

January 1st to December 31st, 1964

<u>SECTION A</u>		<u>SECTION B</u>		<u>SECTION C</u>	
No. of Sessions	90	Sources from which		Reason given by patient	
No. of 1st Visits	293	<u>New Patients came</u>		<u>for seeking advice</u>	
Transfers from other Branches	60	Local Authority (Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, etc.)	15	Birth Control	225
Second Visits	258	Hospitals	6	Sub fertility	4
Supplies Visits	542	Family Doctor	40	Marital difficulties	3
Further fitting and other Visits	1267	Clinic Patient or Friend	195	Pre-marital	61
Average attendance per session	38	Marriage Guidance Council	1		
Total attendances	3395	Headquarters	7		
Orders by post	571	Local Press	26		
Number of individual patients	1035	Other Sources	3		

<u>SECTION D</u>		<u>SECTION E</u>		<u>Distribution of New Patients</u>	
<u>Age at 1st Visit</u>		<u>Size of Patients Family Living at 1st Visit</u>			
Under 20	32	No children (excluding brides)	55	Bradford & District	104
20 - 24	123	1 child	66	Shipley & District	88
25 - 29	72	2 children	70	Keighley & District	15
30 - 34	40	3 children	24	Bingley & District	39
Over 34	26	4 children	12	Leeds, Pudsey, Aireborough	57
		5 or more children	6	Wharfedale	39
				Others	9

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman meets as required and reviews both cases and policy. Meetings are well attended by representatives of the County Welfare, Education and Children's Departments of the National Assistance Board, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations. Officers of the local authority's Health and Housing Departments also attend. Two meetings were held at Shipley Town Hall during the year.

(a) Number of Problem Families	58
(b) New cases added to the list during the year	9
(c) Cases removed from the district	2
(d) Cases taken off the List	2
(e) Number of rent guarantee cases.	4

HOME SAFETY

There are three separate Committees comprising voluntary persons representing Bingley and Denholme, Baildon, and Shipley respectively. Two members of the staff have been secretaries and the third is secretary for the Baildon Committee. Meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise, while the local members have been most helpful in promoting interest in the subject. Meetings are held at two-monthly intervals, the Shipley Committee in the Town Hall, the Baildon Committee in the Council Chamber, and the Bingley Committee at Myrtle Park Clinic. Each Committee is linked with R.o.S.P.A. and is represented at the Annual Conference and the Northern Region Conferences.

SHIPLEY

During the year Mrs. Wood resigned and her place as Secretary was filled by Mrs. Brayshaw. Mrs. Wood gave the following note on activities held during the year:-

"An empty shop was loaned from a local trader for four days and a miniature display of safety in the home unit was obtained from Wakefield. About 1,000 people entered the shop during the three days it was open. A First Aid Course for young mothers was conducted by Mrs. Baxter of the British Red Cross. This Course was highly successful which is indicated by the average attendance of 30 young mothers. Posters and leaflets on Home Safety were distributed during the year to libraries and shops.

BAILDON Mrs. S. S. Edwards reports as follows:-

"During the year the usual bi-monthly meetings were held, six in all, and were well attended.

At the January meeting, prizes were presented to the winners of a poster competition held the previous Autumn by the Chairman of the Council. Parents were invited and were very interested in an exhibition of the entries received.

R.o.S.P.A. campaign material on various topics was distributed as usual during the year, and the Committee was represented at some of the North Eastern Area quarterly meetings. The newly appointed Area Home Safety Organiser, Miss M. Langfeldt, was consulted on some matters, e.g. safety of high chairs and karricots. Four delegates attended a one day Conference organised by R.o.S.P.A. in Leeds, and a delegate also attended the annual Home Safety Congress in London.

Miss Langfeldt attended our October meeting and assured us that R.o.S.P.A. does base much of their campaign material on suggestions made by local Committees, citing as an example of successful legislation the regulations concerning flame proofed night wear.

The most interesting activity of the year was 'Hazard House' open for a fortnight in June. It attracted an attendance of nearly 2,000. Much work by all members was involved, but financial outlay was surprisingly small, so much voluntary help and effort was forthcoming.

In September a very successful film show and demonstration of Mouth to Mouth artificial respiration was held at the Clinic before an invited audience".

BINGLEY AND DENHOLME Miss Tattersall has supplied the following notes:-

"The above Committee meets bi-monthly and during 1964 five meetings were held.

The Committee pay annual subscription to R.O.S.P.A. for membership and have sent delegates to attend the North Eastern Area Meetings.

The Committee are also in receipt of grants from the Bingley and Denholme Urban District Councils and from the Local Authority. At each meeting the press has been represented and our activities and articles have been recorded in local newspapers. During the year the activities of the Committee have been manifold. Practical assistance has been given to three needy families in 1964 by providing fireguards. These families have been recommended by Health Visitors, who, incidentally, serve on the Committee.

Propaganda has been distributed in the manner of leaflets, book marks and posters and mentioned in the local newspapers. The distribution of the material has been channelled to the most vulnerable sections of the community through clinics, old people's centres and shop windows.

Demonstrations have been held at the two local Children's Gala Days and took the form of exhibition demonstrations of Mouth to Mouth Resuscitation, Home Safety films and Mobile Floats depicting water safety. The Children's Gala Day gives scope for the work of the Committee and in Bingley we made use of the Infant Welfare Centre for display and use.

The education of the child in home safety is considered an important part in the home safety work, and during 1964 a schools' competition for Challenge Cup and Prizes took place. A number of schools participated and the theme of the Competition took the form of an essay. The success of the Committee's work is difficult to assess because it is mainly preventative, but attendances at the activities have been worth while and the enthusiasm of the members is worthy of mention".

Summary of accident statistics
for Shipley - 1964 (comparative)

			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	...	...	389	344	365
Fatal	...	...	6	3	4
Serious injury	...	...	43	38	38
Slight injury	...	...	91	86	98
Without injury	...	...	197	169	166
Dogs	...	...	52	48	59

Number of persons killed or injured

a. Killed	...	...	7	3	4
b. Seriously injured	...	...	55	43	46
c. Slightly injured	...	...	113	117	132

<u>Classified</u>			<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>	<u>a.</u>	<u>b.</u>	<u>c.</u>
Pedestrians	...	...	3	16	34	2	22	23	4	16	33
Pedal cyclists	...	...	-	4	6	-	1	10	-	3	7
Mopeds and scooters	...	...	-	5	8	-	-	5	-	2	7
Motor cyclists	...	...	1	5	13	-	3	13	-	6	12
Pillion - scooters	...	...	-	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	1
- motor cycles	...	...	-	1	3	-	1	2	-	2	4
Sidecar passengers	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Drivers - car or taxi	...	...	-	10	16	-	9	23	-	3	16
- other vehicles	...	...	1	4	8	-	-	7	-	5	12
Passengers - P.S.V.	...	...	-	-	4	1	-	7	-	1	13
- other vehicles	...	...	2	8	20	-	7	24	-	8	27

Children under 15 years
(included above)

Pedestrians	...	...	-	2	19	-	14	8	-	9	16
Pedal cyclists	...	...	-	4	3	-	1	5	-	2	3
Passengers	...	...	-	-	2	-	1	6	-	1	4
Pillion	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak accident times were 11 p.m. - 12 midnight (39), 10 - 11 p.m. (38) and 12 noon - 1 p.m. (33) and once again Fridays and Saturdays were the worst days for accidents (83 and 81 respectively).

Causes (attributed)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Drivers and cyclists	247	212	202
Pedestrians	47	39	51
Passengers	1	5	6
Dogs	55	50	62
Other animals	-	-	-
Obstructions	1	-	-
Vehicle defects	7	3	12
Roads	9	11	7
Weather	12	13	12
Cause not traced/other factors	10	11	13

Pedestrian Crossings

Light controlled	1	2	1
'Zebra'	10	4	7

Junction and type of control

'T'	152	140	142
'Y'	14	10	7
Cross roads	59	57	57
Roundabout	21	7	9
Police or authorised person	1	2	2
Traffic Lights	24	27	18
'Halt' sign	12	10	12
'Slow' sign	3	-	1

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are two Recuperative Homes for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school child. There are 11 Recuperative Homes for adults. Seven cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer and his staff whose office is opposite the Town Hall in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The Department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Divisional Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to welfare homes within the Division.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free service within the National Health Service designed to assist in the diagnosis, prevention and control of infection. The work is essentially micro-biological and the only other pathological investigations undertaken are those associated with bacteriological and biological problems. Specimens may be submitted by Doctors, Veterinary Surgeons, Dentists, persons acting on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health such as Health Inspectors and Health Visitors, or representatives of official Bodies. Specimens cannot be accepted from private persons. Routine specimens examined fall under two main headings - (a) medical and (b) sanitary.

(a) Medical

A comprehensive service is offered for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacteriological, viral and mycotic infections. Each laboratory can call in the services of a reference laboratory and reference experts whenever a wider knowledge of specialised examination is advisable.

(b) Sanitary Specimens

This work includes bacteriological examination of water, milk, artificial cream, meat, egg products and shellfish. The service usually examines material as offered to the consumer but it also examines specimens taken on behalf of the Medical Officer of Health at any stage of production. With some foods such as artificial cream proper control can only be secured in this way. Many imported foods are sampled at port of entry.

The above extract from the Guide to the Public Health Laboratory Service indicates the fundamental importance of this service to the local Health Department.

The Public Health Laboratory in Bradford provided full facilities as outlined above. Collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens were both comprehensive and expeditious. A daily service was maintained by a courier from the Department which minimised delay and preliminary telephoned reports from the bacteriologist facilitated investigation in the field. Other advantages were the shorter exclusion of children from school and persons from work and early action in the prevention of infection. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	<u>Faeces</u>	<u>Urine</u>	<u>Swabs</u>		<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
			<u>Nose</u>	<u>Throat</u>		
Shipley						
Positive	27	9	1	-	2	39
Negative	165	9	14	17	6	211
Bingley						
Positive	22	1	-	1	1	25
Negative	47	1	8	9	1	66
Baildon						
Positive	8	-	1	-	-	9
Negative	46	-	6	7	1	60
Denholme						
Positive	1	-	-	-	-	1
Negative	4	-	3	4	-	11
Division						
Positive	58	10	2	1	3	74
Negative	262	10	31	37	8	348
Total number of specimens examined in the Division						422

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids, for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chains and pulleys, commodes, and walking aids. In 1964, 357 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is usually provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Geriatrician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year service was given to the following cases:-

Shipley	48	Baildon	10
Bingley	21	Denholme	4
Division		83	

New cases during the year 67 Cases discontinued 63

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1964 the local authority agreed to provide a day and night nursing service in co-operation with the Marie Curie Foundation Fund for the following types of patients:-

- a) Patients suffering with carcinoma for whom the Foundation would be financially responsible.
- b) Patients suffering from other forms of illness in respect of which the financial responsibility would rest with the West Riding County Council.

The Scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstance.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves in terminal illness for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such need.

Women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis and auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what may well become an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work.

During 1964, 13 cancer cases and 18 other cases were covered.

HEALTH EDUCATION

An important report is issued by the Ministry through the Central Health Services Council Joint Committee on Health Education. Anyone who desires to show an interest in this Subject would be well advised to consult the original document. Some salient considerations and recommendations are mentioned below. The report indicates that traditionally Health Education concerned itself with information and advice about factors promoting physical health such as fresh and clean air, hygiene and exercising. Increasingly it has covered advice on such subjects as mental health, sex education, marriage guidance, family and social problems, which play a part in determining health or disease. In the wider sense there is hardly any aspect of health which can be excluded from the ambit of health education and this view is adopted in the definition of health adopted by the World Health Organisation, namely the state of complete physical, mental and social well being, and not simply an absence of disease or infection.

The contribution which Health Education should make to health has four main sub-divisions:-

1. Advice about specific preventive measures such as vaccination and immunisation, needing individual co-operation on a limited number of occasions.
2. Inculcation of habits and attitudes promoting health and preventing disease, for example, refraining from smoking; washing hands after visits to the lavatory; preventing overweight; taking exercise; the complex task of bringing up children.

3. Education to understand the need for community health measures, for example clean air, good housing, full yet responsible use of all the available health services.
4. Education to seek advice from the doctor at an early stage for certain conditions.

Among the list of recommendations it is indicated that Health Education must do more than provide information. Social services should be used to determine where the need for Health Education exists and provide guidance about the planning of a programme and the measurement of its results. There should be enquiry into the factors influencing mothers and the way they bring up their children. Study should also be undertaken into the health knowledge, practices and attitudes of men and women between the ages of 35 and 50.

High priority should continue to be given to the health education of mothers. A truer understanding of cancer and methods for early detection is needed. Dental health should be promoted as part of general health education. Health Education should persevere in educating the public about suitable types of footwear. There is need for a continued campaign on the current policy on mental illness. More education is needed about the emotional needs of parents and children. Accident prevention, noise prevention, clean air, fluoridation and social and food hygiene are topics on which there is a constant need to awaken public conscience. The managerial and workers side of industry and commerce should be encouraged to give more education on prevention of illness and accidents. The health education of immigrants should receive continuing special attention. More education is needed to discourage over-eating and healthy use of leisure at all ages, with special attention to middle aged men.

The above are a few of the more important recommendations made by this Committee which merit the attention of responsible citizens.

Activities have particularly emphasized health education of the expectant mother, and demonstrations have been given in clinics throughout the year. Lectures and talks have also been given to voluntary organisations on such subjects as -

- Smoking and Lung Cancer
- Food Hygiene
- Social diseases
- Home Safety, etc.

The talks have been augmented by visual and aural aids and sound film projectors, film strips, flannelgraphs, demonstration material, posters and leaflets have all been used in the work. Refresher courses provided by the West Riding County Council of a health educational nature for staff are arranged in rota and Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Midwives attend.

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.

2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.

3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.

4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

The social need is pronounced particularly in industrial areas with large "vulnerable" age groups (e.g. expectant mothers, young children, aged persons). Again, the tradition in these parts has always been for a large number of married women to work and this has increased with modern trends. Indeed, the percentage of women workers must be one of the highest in Great Britain. It is not surprising, therefore, that as in previous years the uptake of Home Helps exceeded allocation, and indeed service was only maintained by means of supplementary help generously provided from the County pool at each quarter of the year.

Approximately 50% of the new requests for Home Helps were received from general practitioners; either for short-term help in cases of acute illness or injury, or for long-term help for elderly and infirm patients. The other 50% comprised calls received from Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, Mental Welfare Officers, Social Workers, relatives of aged people living alone, and expectant mothers.

The policy of providing the services of Home Helps for new patients or for patients being discharged from hospital, with the minimum of delay, has been much appreciated by general practitioners and hospital almoners as well as by the patients themselves.

The number of aged and maternity cases was similar but chronic sick increased and acute cases decreased appreciably.

There has been no real shortage of applicants for employment but often there has been real difficulty in acquiring staff suitable for the duties required of them.

A mobile supervisor would certainly improve the standard of the service. Not only for checking the standard of work and time keeping, but a knowledge of personalities when allocating work would ensure a happier and often more productive relationship between patient and Home Help. In addition, this could possibly decrease turn over of staff, misfits could be adjusted before distressing situations arose. Under the present system patients are known to Health Visitors but clerical staff only know Home Helps - some of them hardly at all because they are only seen when they have occasion to come into the office with queries or complaints. Another great advantage would be to release Health Visitors' time for other perhaps more important duties.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional Figures

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>	<u>%</u>
Aged	591	76.7	101,155	83.4
Chronic Sick	74	9.6	13,863	11.4
Maternity	38	4.9	1,664	1.4
Others	67	8.7	4,610	3.8
	<u>770</u>		<u>121,292</u>	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

MEASLES.

479 cases notified out of a total of 678 notifications received for Infectious Diseases. The disease continues to be mild in character with few complications. The young are however a healthy generation reared on anti-biotics and the most serious risk at the present time is the occasional case of encephalitis following measles.

Measles is however a troublesome illness which, apart from the occasional severe case and complications, causes inconvenience in hospitals, children's homes and nurseries and the home itself, causing extra work to family doctors and expense to the nation. The Medical Research Council has been investigating whether measles can be controlled by vaccination. Limited supplies of vaccine became available during the year and it was necessary to introduce these by a method which allowed accurate evaluation. The vaccine used was one of two types - live or killed. It was decided that this Division would participate and to facilitate the elaborate planning and repeated visits and contacts with numerous children each family doctor was sent the following letter which summarises the procedure adopted -

"Dear Doctor,

We have been asked by the Measles Vaccine Committee of the Medical Research Council to participate in a large trial to begin this autumn. The purpose is to determine the frequency and prevalence of vaccination reaction and the degree and duration of protection against measles after vaccination with a dose of killed vaccine followed by a dose of live vaccine, and with a dose of live vaccine alone. Several thousand children, aged not less than ten months and up to two years of age, will be allocated at random to receive either killed, followed by live, vaccine, or live vaccine alone, or remain unvaccinated as a control group. Three weeks after vaccination enquiries about vaccination reactions will be made. Later, enquiries on the incidence of measles will be made from the parents of each child at three monthly intervals during the nine months after vaccination, and information will also be obtained directly by the Medical Research Council from the child's General Practitioner. Measles incidence in the areas concerned will be regularly checked against the central register of participants.

The following notes will provide useful information:-

Age group eligible - 10 months to 2 years. These children will be picked out of the birth register from 1st November, 1962, to 31st December, 1963. Any child who has not had measles is eligible.

Contra indications to vaccination:-

- (a) Convulsions.
- (b) Any child receiving regular drug therapy, e.g. anti-biotics, steroids, anti-histamines.
- (c) Eczema, asthma or other allergy, e.g. egg sensitivity.
- (d) Acute illness.

It is important to defer any other immunisation procedure to be undertaken for at least four weeks after measles vaccination. A child will not be vaccinated who has had some other vaccine within the previous three to four weeks.

The Medical Officer of Health will inform parents (a) by letter (b) through the press, and individual invitations to register, with stamped addressed envelope, will be sent to each eligible child. It is emphasized that not every child registered will be vaccinated this year, but children not vaccinated this autumn will be given priority for vaccination next year. The registration form embodies a consent form. The important point is that the allocation will be determined by the day of the month born on a method directed by the Medical Research Council.

Vaccination will be undertaken by Dr. Buckle and Dr. Ambler at Somerset House, Shipley and Myrtle Park, Bingley respectively. Vaccination technique is by subcutaneous injection for live, and intro-muscular for killed vaccine.

This information is passed to you as it is realised that you will probably be asked questions by parents. Furthermore, the Medical Research Council will be seeking your co-operation by sending a post paid follow-up letter card, which is returned if the patient develops measles. It would also be appreciated if all cases of measles are formally notified with particular reference to the age group concerned. If there are any other questions that occur to you, I shall be pleased to answer any enquiries".

DIPHTHERIA

A type caused by an atypical organism had been prevalent in Keighley since the preceding year and several cases and numerous carriers isolated. In March 1964, one case was recognised in this Division and admitted to hospital, being a child in attendance at a Keighley school where cases and carriers had been recognised. There has been no further spread but the occurrence emphasised the need for constant vigil in the pre-school and school child.

PNEUMONIA

50 cases were notified during the year but the disease is ill-defined and represents a considerable range of pulmonary conditions. It cannot be assumed that notification bears any relationship to the incidence of various types of pneumonia in the community and indeed is only of value during outbreaks of influenza.

SCARLET FEVER

46 cases were notified in the Division, 35 of them in Shipley and 10 in Bingley. Over 20 cases occurred in the last quarter in Shipley during the months November/December. Few were admitted to hospital and complications negligible.

DYSENTERY

13 notifications were received, 5 of them from Shipley and 7 from Bingley. This suggests return from a non-epidemic period although notifications do not represent the true incidence of sonné infection in the Aire Valley.

Early follow-up ensuing after prompt notification may help to control spread within the family, but improved standards of personal hygiene and living conditions in the home should ultimately reduce the prevalence of this infection.

FOOD POISONING

These are usually individual cases or single family outbreaks of salmonellosis varying in severity, type and origin.

WHOOPING COUGH

71 cases were notified in the Division, the majority of these in unimmunised subjects. The great majority of children are now protected in the first year or two of life and although the guarantee is not as high as in diphtheria immunisation the occasional infection follows a very mild course in vaccinated children. A late development has been the encouragement of immunisation of older siblings in advance of the birth of a baby.

POLIOMYELITIS

Another year has passed without notification of a case within the Division. This can be ascribed to effective control of the disease by Salk and Sabin vaccination.

No cases of typhoid fever or small pox were notified during the year and of the less common infections the following were notified:-

- (a) 2 cases of Erysipelas
- (b) 2 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum
- (c) 1 case of puerperal pyrexia
- (d) 1 case of meningococcal meningitis.

TUBERCULOSIS

There was little change in the number of new notifications during 1964. Two cases showed extensive disease and must have been infectious for a considerable time. Four patients excreting resistant organisms died during the year. This leaves one original case remaining and a new resistant excretor has been added.

Mass X-ray surveys in the several districts were not well attended but a few cases of active tubercle were discovered. One or two positive reactors amongst school leavers were reviewed by the Chest Physician and B.C.G. vaccination has been undertaken of contacts found to be Mantoux negative:-

Total contacts attended	-	307
Attended for first time	-	202
B.C.G. Vaccination	-	107

Total attendances compared with previous year:-

<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
1,881	2,031	1,806

New attendances during the year - 289

New notifications during the year - 31 (27 pulmonary and
4 non-pulmonary)

5 of these patients were transferred from other areas.

Dr. Hamilton considers the arrangement whereby he has the part-time services of a Health Visitor dealing with acute cases and those in attendance at the Clinic satisfactory. He states that many difficulties are encountered in other districts where this has been abandoned.

Employment in the area is quite good and the Chest Physician has had co-operative service from the Rehabilitation Officer at the Ministry of Labour in placing patients in suitable employment.

T.B. Register for Shipley Division as at 31st December, 1964

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Baildon	41	1	22	1	65
Bingley	54	-	32	3	89
Darholme	8	2	5	3	18
Shipley	100	6	51	3	160
	203	9	110	10	332

Special cases visited by the Visitor working direct from the Chest Clinic which include:-

1. All newly notified cases and their contacts.
2. Those taking anti-tuberculous drugs.
3. All sputum resistant cases.
4. Defaulters and any cases not considered extremely satisfactory by the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. vaccination of infant contacts is carried out as soon after birth as possible so that other immunisations can commence at the usual times. The District Health Visitors are able to inform the Tuberculosis Health Visitor immediately any new infant requires B.C.G.

Provision of Home Helps

There are a few elderly chronic tuberculous families provided with Home Help Assistance. The selection of Home Helps for these households is always done with the full knowledge and consent of both parties.

Provision of Extra Nourishment

The number of patients allowed free milk, either one or two pints, has been reduced to 32. This is due to the quick return to full employment possible by many patients on return from sanatorium. The patient signs an undertaking to consume the milk himself and an authorisation is sent to the usual milk supplier.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

During the year 307 contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic of whom 202 were first visits. Of these, 107 received B.C.G. vaccination. All the immediate family contacts of new cases willingly accepted the opportunity for examination. Contacts of old cases were again X-rayed at the discretion of the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. of School Leavers

B.C.G. has again been given to all school leavers where the parents have consented. X-ray has been carried out on all children found to be Mantoux positive.

VENEREAL DISEASE

There has been no evidence of any considerable increase in the incidence locally of venereal disease, either in the 15 - 19 year age group or among older persons, male and female. Everything has been done to encourage attendance at clinics and an endeavour made to see that they in no respect differ from other medical centres.

A careful watch has to be kept on the immigrant population who may contract the infection in this country.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

For practical purposes this is principally a School Health problem, although occasional families exhibit infestation. The appropriate medicament is usually provided, and when facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are not present at home the work is undertaken at Clinics. Hitherto, we have utilized the services of the Disinfestation Centre at Bradford when adult and family groups are affected.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the medical practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Hitherto, in immunisation against tuberculosis, doctors have had an option of using British Freeze Dried or Danish Liquid Vaccine. The advantage of the former relating to storage and distribution has now resulted in its general adoption.

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of persons who completed a course of
vaccination or immunisation in 1964

	Born in the years						1955	1950	Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960		/59	/54	
DIPHTHERIA									
Primary	411	456	60	16	9		29	4	985
Reinforcing	1	2	4	6	19		1018	16	1066
WHOOPING COUGH	408	448	59	11	8		7	-	941

POLIOMYELITIS

Salk - 2nd dose	5
- 3rd dose	-
- 4th dose	1
Oral - 3rd dose	1327
- 1 dose after 2 Salk	1
- 1 dose after 3 Salk	470
- 1 dose after 3 oral	17
- 1 dose after 2 Salk & 2 oral	52

	Age at date of vaccination						10-14	15 yrs.	Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4-9 yrs.		yrs.	+	
SMALLPOX									
Primary	29	187	-	-	-		-	3	274
Revaccination	-	-	-	2	9		8	22	41

Number of persons at 31st December, 1964, who had
then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other

	Born in the years						1955	1950	Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960		/59	/54	
DIPHTHERIA	413	850	808	790	750		3722	3871	11,204
WHOOPING COUGH	408	842	798	787	725		2797	1011	7,368

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repealed older legislation on Lunacy and Mental Treatment and also Mental Deficiency Acts which laid down the procedure for admission to hospital. The provisions of this Act which applied in 1959 were principally related to the informal admission of persons to mental hospitals. The term 'mental deficiency' was abolished and four categories of mental disorder recognised.

- (i) Mental Illness
- (ii) Severe subnormality
- (iii) Subnormality
- (iv) Psychopathic Personality Disorders.

In 1960, an Order gave effect to Sections 6 - 10 which enabled Local Authority services for the mentally disordered to be administered under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Local Authorities were empowered to provide residential accommodation, training and occupation centres, to carry out guardianship and appoint Mental Welfare Officers. They were also empowered to provide Welfare Services for mentally disordered persons as part of the general welfare service under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the Child Care Service.

The Mental Health Act is based on advances in modern treatment and the fact that patients seek advice earlier in the course of mental disturbance. As a consequence, there is less need of long stay accommodation which, in the next fifteen years, is expected to be reduced by 50%. This implies considerable development and expansion of domiciliary and community health services. These steps have been taken in spite of the ageing of the population with consequent increase in senile dementia. As the Ministry of Health report for 1960 states, there will need to be increased acceptance and tolerance in the community of persons with mental disorders.

The Service has expanded during the year and there seems to be wider realization on the part of General Practitioners and public of the help available. Psychiatric Hospitals are now closely united with the Local Authority, and liaison with Consultant Psychiatrists, other Medical Staff and Psychiatric Social Workers has proved invaluable. Contact with other agencies has also been established thus providing a more integrated community service.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following:-

Informal patients	90
Patients under Detaining Sections of the Act	39
	<u>129</u>

In addition, arrangements were made for 5 short-stay patients on an Informal basis.

Cases referred to Local Authority were as follows:-

From General Practitioners	66
From Hospital for After-care	107
From Out-patient Clinics or Day Hospitals	28
From Police	2
From Local Education Authority	5
From other sources	65
	<u>273</u>

Psychiatric Club - named 'The Glen Club'

The Glen Social Club in the Shipley Division has now operated since September, 1961, and the meetings are held weekly on Tuesday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Average attendance 25, and a room in Somerset House Welfare Clinic is used. It has been found that the Club has served a real need for patients recently discharged from psychiatric hospitals, and many have ultimately felt able to branch out into wider activities. Other patients continue to require the support which the friendly atmosphere gives, particularly those who live in an isolated state. We have managed successfully to incorporate several higher-grade sub-normal patients into the Club, and this has presented no problem.

Many relatives have expressed gratitude in that their own anxieties are alleviated by the knowledge that Mental Welfare Officers are in close touch with the patients who attend the Club, and problems can often be sorted out if a relative accompanies a member. There is a pride in the Club, and a willingness to help each other. Members feel able to talk freely and their anxieties lessen when they understand that others face similar problems to their own.

Activities have consisted of summer trips into the Yorkshire Dales, walks into the park, games, record evenings, film shows, etc. We have also had several Speakers to talk about 'The Theatre', 'Wild Flowers', and other topics which members have found interesting.

Visitors have brought along coloured holiday slides, and a little play reading has been tried. An excellent Christmas Party was held which the members particularly enjoyed. With encouragement, many people brought along small table decorations, etc., and there was a very happy atmosphere indeed, everyone responding to the party spirit. Some of the members devised suitable games and thoroughly participated in these events. A trip to Morecambe Illuminations was also organised and a Pantomime outing. We still continue to receive tickets from the Blind Welfare Association so that our Club members may attend their Concerts monthly. Some members have to be transported to the Club, being either physically handicapped in addition to their mental instability, or because they are afraid to walk out alone, particularly after dark. This help is given only in extreme cases.

Training Centre

Patients from this area attend at Branshaw View, Keighley, and Lindley House, Bradford.

Out-patient Clinics

Salt's Hospital - Thursday p.m. weekly
Bingley Hospital - Tuesday a.m. fortnightly.

A Mental Welfare Officer is in attendance for the whole session at Salt's Clinic, and for a shorter period at Bingley in order that any referrals may be made, as required by the Consultant.

Number of mentally sub-normal patients not attending Training Centres at the year end who were in full or part-time employment, or were suitably and adequately employed at home:-

Females - 9

Males - 7

6 in employment and 3 at home 6 in employment and 1 at home

Observations

It will be seen that this is an expanding service and that the number of referrals has greatly increased. A good relationship has been established with the local general practitioners and with hospital staff.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector
Mr. R. Walker

375 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 40 compared with 1963. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	55
Choked drains or sewers	31
Water supply	2
Defective drains	82
Verminous houses	20
Rats or mice infestations	103
Miscellaneous	82

INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	329
Tents, Vans and Sheds	12
Refuse Receptacles	72
Cinemas	2
Piggeries	5
Verminous or Dirty Houses	24
Clean Air Act:-	
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	179
" (House ")	8
(2) Plant inspected	20
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	1120
(4) Interviews	902
Shops Act, 1950	2
Rats and mice	376
Sanitary accommodation	75
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	2
Maggot Breeding Premises	4
Visits to works in progress	272
Cleansing department	341
Salvage Depot	165
Refuse Tips	146
Mortuary	3
Accumulations of Refuse	324

Insufficient water supply	1
Re Salvage	8
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	774
Interviews	337
Nuisances	342
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	118

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS EXECUTED

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	63
House drains cleared of obstructions	34
House drains repaired	36
House drains encased in concrete	20
Areas drained and concreted	7
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	3
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	9
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	13
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	14

SUMMARY OF DRAINS TESTED

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	50
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	51
Drains tested by opening up	8

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION - SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

W.C's. provided (additional)	33
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	2
W.C. pedestals renewed	4
W.C. seats provided or repaired	1
W.C's. cleansed or lime-washed	1
W.C. walls repaired	5
Water closets abolished	5
Soil pipes repaired	9
Miscellaneous repairs	21

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

- 1 Tripe Boiler
- 1 Bone Boiler
- 1 Fat Melter
- 2 Gut Scrapers

No inspections were made at these premises during the year.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1964

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Clean Air Act, 1956

Statutory Notices

Outstanding 1963	8
Served during 1964	11
Complied with 1964	19
Outstanding, 31st December 1964	Nil

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December 1963	16
Served during 1964	56
Complied with 1964	61
Outstanding, 31st December 1964	11

RODENT CONTROL AND PEST DESTRUCTION

The district public health inspectors carried out 479 inspections during the year in connection with rodent control. The number of visits rose and the public health inspectors spent an increasing proportion of their available time on duties which could be competently discharged by a trained operator. No sewer treatments were carried out during the year, and we were unable to offer any service, except advice, to business premises.

Pest destruction, including the eradication of wasps' nests, was also carried out by the district public health inspectors. The observations made in the previous paragraph apply equally in this connection.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	210
Factories without power	16
Other premises (site of building operations, etc.)	12
Total	<u>238</u>

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	36
(b) without mechanical power	4
(c) Outworkers	0
Total	<u>40</u>

Intervening ventilated spaces were provided at 3 factory premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December, 1964:-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958.

Operative date - 1st September, 1960.

Houses - 1,274. Other Premises - 52. 239 acres

The Shipley No. 2 (Hab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961.

Operative date - 1st November, 1962.

Houses - 1,480. Other Premises - 49. 535 acres

The Shipley No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st October, 1964.

Houses - 324 Other Premises - nil. 25.7 acres.

The Shipley No. 4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964.

Houses - 954. Other Premises - 27. 170 acres.

The Shipley No. 5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963.

Operative date - 1st November, 1964

Houses - 880. Other Premises - 22. 282 acres.

Total to date:-	Houses	-	4,910	(47.1%)
	Other Premises	-	150	
	Acres	-	1251.7	(57.3%)

The following Order, made in 1964 and confirmed early in 1965, becomes operative on 1st November, 1965:

The Shipley No. 6 (Leeds Road) Smoke Control Order, 1964.

Houses - 1,114. Other Premises - 41. 254 acres.

The programme of Smoke Control is proceeding according to plan. As will be seen from the above figures almost half of the houses in the town were in Smoke Control Areas by the end of the year. These figures are impressive and the Council can be proud of their vigorous efforts to reduce atmospheric pollution.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

During the year 179 timed observations were taken of factory chimneys in the area and it was necessary to issue a number of cautions for the emission of smoke or grit. During the same period 20 inspections of boiler plants were carried out.

Industrialists continued to improve their plant by the installation of new boilers, instrumentation, etc. All these measures help to reduce the pollution in the air and many of them achieve greater efficiencies in the combustion of fuel, two very desirable objectives.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1964, to March 31st, 1965

REFUSE COLLECTION

There is an establishment of 15 refuse collectors. During the year 39 men were employed compared with 72, 57, 30, 54 and 35 in the five previous years.

BONUS SCHEME FOR REFUSE COLLECTORS

The bonus scheme adopted in 1962 continued to work satisfactorily and up to a point it has achieved one of its main objectives which is to retain refuse collection personnel.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu. yd.	Side Loader	- House Refuse
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd.	Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu. yd.	Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu. yd.	Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse Refuse and manure, Furniture, etc.

2 second-hand S & D Side Loaders are kept in reserve for stand-by duty.

PAPER SACKS

Following the pilot scheme for using paper sacks in Refuse Collection, 354 dwellings on the Owlet Hall Estate have been provided with wall mounted sack holders. Maisonettes and flats erected at Spring Bank, Wood End and Gaisby have been provided with such holders, one holder to each tenancy. There is now a total of 606 council dwellings using paper sacks.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year tipping was carried out at Gaisby Lane and Carr Lane. Baildon U.D. continue to utilise our tipping facilities at Gaisby for which an appropriate charge is made.

The additional income from the tip for the year amounted to £97 14s. 0d.

SALVAGE

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The annual income is approximately £70 higher than for the previous financial year, despite the serious fire at the Cleansing Depot early in 1965.

	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
Waste paper and cardboard	306.	13.	3.
Textiles		1.	1.
Total	<u>306.</u>	<u>15.</u>	<u>0.</u>

Monthly Income

	<u>£</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>d</u>
1964			
April	286.	9.	8.
May	278.	7.	10.
June	281.	11.	6.
July	204.	11.	0.
August	241.	0.	3.
September	183.	8.	0.
October	378.	9.	4.
November	314.	11.	5.
December	181.	18.	3.

1965

January	<u>F I R E</u>
February	192. 2. 1.
March	263. 6. 9.
	<u>£2,805. 16. 1.</u>

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
to 31st December, 1964

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 688 dwellings and provided 63 housing units by conversion to flats; 169 have been constructed this year. In addition, the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New houses erected during the year - 206

Houses provided up to 31st December, 1964 - Permanent	2,035
Conversion	12
	<u>2,047</u>

HOUSING ACT 1957 - CLEARANCE AREAS, ETC.

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses
at 31st December, 1964

North Ward	5
South Ward	585
East Ward	356
West Ward	119
Central Ward	169
	<u>1234</u>

During the past 11 years demolitions in Clearance Areas have reduced the back-to-back houses in the town from 2,574 to 1,234. The tempo of clearance was maintained throughout the year.

During the year the Council's policy of purchasing houses by agreement continued. A number of Compulsory Purchase Orders were made.

Demolition

During the year 204 houses were demolished. 80 families, comprising 240 persons, were rehoused.

Houses Closed

The 4 houses indicated below were closed, 4 families (11 persons) being rehoused.

33, Wycliffe Rd.	37, Dockfield Terrace
18, Wainman St.	39, Dockfield Terrace

Overcrowding and Rehousing

Statutory overcrowding has practically ceased to exist but there are a number of families who have not been able to obtain separate accommodation. The Department maintained close co-operation with the Housing Office in connection with any applications where there is a possibility of overcrowding existing.

On 31st December, 1964, 90 families without separate housing accommodation were applicants for Council houses.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 39 Improvement Grants, made up of 29 Standard Grants and 10 Discretionary Grants.

Housing Inspections, 1964

Number of houses inspected	526
Visits in respect of overcrowding	1
Houses in multiple occupation	5
Re-inspections	113
Removals to Council houses	3
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	153
Council houses inspected before reletting	71

Housing Defects Remedied, 1964

Roofs repaired	2
Plastered walls repaired	1
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	1
Rain water pipes renewed	5
Chimneys and flues repaired	1
Miscellaneous defects remedied	8

The number of complaints concerning housing defects is decreasing; this fact is reflected in the above table. There are a number of reasons for this: firstly, the Council's clearance programme is rapidly securing the demolition of sub-standard houses in the town; secondly, the improvement grant scheme is achieving its objectives, and, finally, the proportion of owner/occupiers is rising annually.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Rombalds Water Board.

Supply

The basic source of Shipley's water supply consists of Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Water Board possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the reservoir by-pass is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Board. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the service reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the

surface water from the gathering grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfils the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources, the Water Board purchase, by an agreement, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except one, where there is a private supply, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,361,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 45.7 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,112,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 37.3 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 249,000 gallons

Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies

Monthly samples were taken as routine from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1964 and the results are tabulated below.

Results of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

Shipley Water Supply (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. Water</u>	<u>Town Samples</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for</u> <u>Shipley (samples)</u>	
	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	11	12	17	11
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	1	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	1
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml. water</u>	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before</u> <u>Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding</u> <u>Reservoir</u>
0-2	11	9
3-25	1	5
26-49	-	-
50 and over	-	-

Plumbo-Solvency

Eight chemical analyses of water were carried out during the year to ascertain evidence of plumbo-solvent action. There was an absence of lead in all the waters analysed showing that plumbo-solvent action is not taking place.

Swimming Bath Water

During the year 2 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. Both were satisfactory.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:-

Distributors of Milk	22
Dairies	3
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	76
Total	<u>101</u>

Non-resident Distributors numbered 29.

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	9	9	-	-
T.T. Certified	20	16	4	-
Pasteurised	27	23	-	4
Sterilised	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>57</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

B. Abortus

During the year 39 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring Test. 31 were negative and 8 were positive. A notice was served on one producer requiring him to carry out heat treatment before the milk was sold.

MEAT INSPECTION

The throughput at the abattoir during 1964 was 19,016 animals: this was an increase of 1,552 animals on the previous year's throughput. Under the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 every Local Authority has a statutory duty to inspect every animal slaughtered in their district to ascertain its fitness for human consumption. During the year 100% inspection was maintained.

The income from the abattoir for the financial year ending 31st March, 1965, was £4,420 compared with £3,621 in 1964 and £2,274 in 1963. It is obviously desirable for the town to be provided with adequate slaughtering facilities, and these facilities are provided by the public abattoir. It is apparent, however, that, if the facilities, etc. are to be improved to a standard commensurate with modern practice, a modernisation scheme will have to be approved in the not too distant future.

Animals killed during the year

Beasts	2,082
Calves	355
Sheep	14,430
Pigs	2,149
	<u>19,016</u>

The number of cows killed was 17, 0.82% of the beasts slaughtered, compared with - 1.75% in 1963
2.38% in 1962
2.8 % in 1961
15.3% in 1960

Slaughter Licences

29 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

Return of Animals Slaughtered
and Meat Inspected during 1964

	<u>Cattle (excluding Cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number inspected	2,065	17	355	14,430	2,149
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	69	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	262	2	-	2,309	89
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	12.2%	11.76%	1.37%	16.42%	4.19%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.14%

There are no private salughterhouses in the district

Cysticercosis

Cattle

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil

ABATTOIR

Meat condemned 1964

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight</u>
Head	- Actinobacillosis	3	91
" "	- Abscess	1	30
Livers	- Multiple Abscesses	58	832
"	- Distomatosis and Cirrhosis	43	597
" (part)	- " " "	155	710
"	- Telangiectasis	2	36
Kidneys	- Nephritis	2	4
Forequarter (part)	- Abscess	1	30
Beef	- Bruising		30
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		265	2360

	<u>Pigs</u>		
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	- Heads	3	47
Carcase and Offal	- Emaciation	1	140
Forequarters	- Pleurisy	2	102
Leg	- Abscess	1	11
Head	- Abscess	1	10
Plucks	- Pleurisy and peritonitis	57	341
Lungs and heart	- Pleurisy and pericarditis	23	50
Livers	- Ascaris Lumbricoides	4	23
Livers	- Cirrhosis	1	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		90	685

	<u>Calves</u>		
Carcase and Offal	- Septic Polyarthrititis	3	135
" " "	- Pyaemia	1	80
" " "	- Moribund	1	35
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		5	250

<u>Sheep</u>			<u>No.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u> <u>Weight</u>
Carcase and Offal	- Moribund		39	3932
" " "	- Pathological Emaciation		14	254
" " "	- Oedema		8	311
" " "	- Bruising (Extensive and severe)		4	204
" " "	- Pyaemia		2	70
" " "	- Septic Metritis		1	46
" " "	- Immaturity		1	18
Forequarters	- Pleurisy		6	156
"	- Abscesses		8	162
" (part)	- Bruising		3	42
Hindquarters	- Abscesses		1	32
" (Part)	- Bruising		2	28
Leg	- Abscess		2	22
"	- Arthritis		1	6
Livers	- Distomatosis and Parasites	1883		3458
"	- Hepatitis	52		128
Plucks	- Pleurisy and Pericarditis	248		982
"	- Abscesses	66		295
"	- Hydatid Cysts	2		12
Intestines	- Oedema	2		10
Intestines	- Peritonitis	33		135
			<u>2378</u>	<u>10303</u>

Total weight condemned 1964	13,598 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1963	9,318 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1962	5,219 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1961	3,555½ lbs.
Total weight condemned 1960	12,686¼ lbs.

	<u>tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	6	1	1	18
Tinned foods surrendered at shops	-	14	1	26
Total food condemned -	<u>6</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>16</u>

The increase in the amount of meat condemned at the abattoir is accounted for by the increased throughput, particularly with regard to sheep. It will be seen from the figures that tuberculosis, a disease which until recent years was commonplace, has virtually been

eradicated, and carcasses affected with tuberculosis are becoming rarities.

Total weight of Carcasses and Offal condemned

All causes.

1932	1942	1952	1962	1963	1964
22 tons	11 tons	22 tons	2 tons	4 tons	6 tons

Animals Slaughtered

14,188	10,242	14,512	11,772	17,464	19,016
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is carried out by the West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

70 samples of milk were taken, 58 formal and 12 informal, all were satisfactory.

23 samples of other foods were taken, 22 of these samples were satisfactory. A sample of Beef Suet was low in fat content. In this case the vendor received a caution.

Visits to Food Premises

	<u>Inspections</u>
Manufacture of sausages etc.)	
Butchers' Shops)	59
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	8
Fried Fish Shops	-
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	40
Bakehouses	17
Grocers' Shops	75
Markets	14
Licensed premises	12
Cafes, Restaurants	12
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	-
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	2
Industrial Canteens	8
Wholesale premises	22
School Canteens	-
Mobile Shops	-
	<u>269</u>

Improvements were carried out at a number of food premises.

Food hygiene and the inspection of premises engaged in the manufacture, preparation, handling and sale of food form a most important part of a Public Health Inspector's work. Pressure of other duties have prevented the Public Health Inspectorate from devoting as much time to this aspect of their work as is desirable.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above Act, which is an Act for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices and shops, came into operation during the year. Previous legislation has failed to make any provision for improving the conditions for office workers. This Act therefore fills an important gap in the Statute Book.

Regrettably time could not be found to carry out any inspections under this Act.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120, W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.

Carrying offal through streets.

Street Cries.

Spitting in Certain Public Places.

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.

Suppression of Litter.

Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

BINGLLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector
Mr. J. Aveyard

The year has been one of formulating and consolidating policy, with particular reference to the clearance of unfit houses, smoke control, and public cleansing.

Administratively, the department has inevitably experienced a certain amount of disruption due to changes in staff. Two of the three additional inspectors are new to the area; similarly, two of the three members of the clerical staff are new, due to the retirement of the senior clerk and an increase of one clerk in the establishment.

Nevertheless, the volume of work undertaken and carried out by the department has not diminished.

Two major Acts of Parliament have come into operation during the year, the Housing Act, 1964, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963; each Act forms a considerable departure from previous type of legislature, calling for increased technical knowledge.

As yet, it has not been possible to implement the first mentioned, in that the commitments relative to the clearance of unfit houses and other work, have not allowed for the possibility of instigating "improvement" areas, but this work should be urged at the earliest opportunity.

Various regulations under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act have been coming into operation in stages, the first of which, was the registration and classification of premises. This work is progressing as quickly as possible.

Several other enactments have also come into operation and these are dealt with in the appropriate sections of my report.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION

Food Hygiene. The standard of cleanliness of food shops and personal cleanliness of persons employed therein, is generally satisfactory.

It is becoming increasingly obvious in these days of a vastly increased turnover of goods per square foot of floor space that more and more space is being devoted to "display" or "selling" area, which conversely reduces the floor space available for the storage, packaging and preparation of foods, cleaning and other facilities and equipment, to such an extent that in some cases the means of maintaining a satisfactory standard under the Food and Drugs Act and Public Health Act, are inadequate.

The total number of food premises within the district is 268 which includes the following:-

Catering establishments,	47
Retail shops,	208
Bakehouses,	13

The records of premises which are registered for the sale of ice cream have been revised and the new survey shows that 70 premises are registered for this purpose.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture of meat products, potted or preserved foods,	12
Number of inspections of food premises,	105
Number of contraventions reported,	73
Number of premises concerned,	25

Improvements Effected in Food premises:-

Washing facilities provided,	2
Hot water supplies provided,	2
Exposed food covered,	2
Repairs effected,	3
Premises cleansed or redecorated,	2
First-aid materials provided,	1
Locker accommodation provided,	1
Refuse accommodation provided or improved,	2
Miscellaneous improvements,	5

The general public have made considerable use of the department in reporting instances of the sale of unsound food or foreign matter in food.

Every case was thoroughly investigated, the cause of complaint ascertained and instructions or recommendations were given to the producers or retailers of the food in question, to avoid a recurrence of the cause of complaint.

Legal action in enforcing the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations was necessary in 2 cases and prosecutions were pending in respect of these, at the year end.

The amount of foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption (other than carcase meat) is as follows:-

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Corned Beef,	24	
Jellies,	37	
Peach Sponges,	27	
Soup,	7 tins	
Beans,	4	
Candid Peel,	9	
Maccaroni,		1½
Sweet Pickles,		30
Lentils,		2½
Prawns,		4¾
Tomatoes,	5	
Coffee,		4
Essence of Beef,		5
Mixed Herbs,		6
Digestive Syrup,	8 bottles	
Acid Drops,	20 tubes	
Jam,	10	
Christmas Pudding,	3	
Cereals,	10	
Ham,	100	

Meat Inspection: There is one private slaughterhouse in the district and this is licensed for the slaughter of pigs, calves, sheep and goats, but not for the slaughter of adult cattle or horses.

The Council make the following charges in respect of inspection services, in accordance with the maximum amounts provided by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963:-

9d. per calf or pig.
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

Initial difficulties have been experienced in enforcing the requirements of the Meat Inspection Regulations, mainly in respect of the giving of adequate notice of intention to slaughter animals. Regular slaughtering takes place on Sundays, in addition to slaughtering during weekdays at irregular times.

Details of carcasses inspected during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
No. of animals killed,	2040	79
No. of animals inspected,	2040	79
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned,	338	17
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci,	16.7	21.3
Total number of animals killed at the slaughterhouse,	2040	79

Total number of visits for the above purposes, 111

Poultry Packing: One poultry packing station is operated on modern lines as regards the internal structure and standard of cleanliness. It has been necessary, however, to improve the sewage disposal plant to these premises, by renewing, enlarging and re-siting the effluent treatment tanks.

A second poultry packing station requires improvement and appropriate negotiations are in hand.

Milk Supply: Regular sampling of retail farm bottled raw milk and treated milks have been maintained. The samples are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service with whom close liaison is essential.

It has been necessary to serve 16 notices requiring the heat treatment of milk before being used for human consumption and in all cases, this has been due to the presence of *Brucella Abortus* in the milk in raw milk supplies.

Details of milk samples and the results are given below:-

	<u>Number Examined</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Methylene Blue Test,	71	63	8
Phosphatase Test,	6	6	-
Brucella Abortus Ring Test,	601	458	143
" " Cultures,	540	479	61
Biological Examination (Tuberculosis),	74	74	-

Water Supplies: The following information has been provided in conjunction with Mr. Haslock, the Water Engineer. The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council).

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,600, with an average daily consumption of 507,000 gallons. Trade consumption is 189,000 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of 10.2 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 31.5 gallons per head.

In addition, some 200 dwellings have their own private supplies.

Samples of water from all sources have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and plumbo solvent tendencies, details of which are given below:-

By the Water Engineer:	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters,	26	2
Raw Waters,	17	8

The Water Engineer also submits for analysis samples of water to determine the amount of radio-activity present in same, and the amount has been very small and well below the permitted dose.

Samples taken by Public Health Inspectors:-

	<u>Chemical</u>		<u>Bacteriological</u>	
	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>
Public Supplies,			24	4
Private Supplies, 3		2	70	62
Plumbo Solvency, 24 (all satisfactory)				

Mobile Vans: Whilst the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and the Food Hygiene Regulations made thereunder provide the necessary legislation for dealing with vehicles used for the sale or delivery of food, the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951, enable the Council to register hawkers of food. There are at present 7 persons so registered.

Stalls. A small market is held on Friday of each week in Myrtle Place and these are the only stalls in use. About half the number are used for the sale of food. Alterations in the arrangements for the collection of refuse from the market are now effective in reducing nuisance to a minimum.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution: Daily records are taken from instruments situated in the Town Hall, in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which relate to volumetric measurements.

Another form of measurement involving the measurement of rainfall and the solids deposited in same are taken monthly in Myrtle Park.

The appropriate figures for each month are tabulated overleaf.

		<u>Town Hall</u>		<u>Myrtle Park</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Dioxide</u>		<u>Solids</u>
		<u>per cu.m.</u>	<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>mg/m² d.</u>
			<u>per cu.m.)</u>		
January:	Average,	179	255		
	Highest,	594	840		
	Lowest,	20	30	1.46	116
February:	Average,	137	189		
	Highest,	308	456		
	Lowest,	18	18	1.08	217
March:	Average,	112	202		
	Highest,	289	490		
	Lowest,	29	90	4.31	307
April:	Average,	57	144		
	Highest,	115	263		
	Lowest,	16	50	2.05	130
May:	Average,	32	76		
	Highest,	60	189		
	Lowest,	12	38	2.1	225
June:	Average,	134	58		
	Highest,	129	179		
	Lowest,	10	15	2.21	177
July:	Average,	18	49		
	Highest,	50	142		
	Lowest,	1	13	1.62	184
August:	Average,	36	65		
	Highest,	76	152		
	Lowest,	0	23	2.16	97
September:	Average,	40	106		
	Highest,	154	367		
	Lowest,	9	29	1.08	91
October:	Average,	127	184		
	Highest,	490	420		
	Lowest,	12	74	1.89	141
November:	Average,	138	270		
	Highest,	490	983		
	Lowest,	17	63	1.46	116
December:	Average,	164	344		
	Highest,	550	1246		
	Lowest,	26	129	2.97	176

Smoke Control: The Smoke Control Programme has progressed satisfactorily, the No. 10 (Hallowes Park, Cullingworth) and the No. 11 (Morningson Road/Keighley Road), Orders being confirmed by the Minister during the year. The work of altering and adapting the heating appliances was undertaken so as to be completed before the Orders became operative.

Orders coming into operation were the Nos. 7 (Gilstead); 8 (Oakwood); 9 (Ling Bob); 10 (Hallowes Park) and 11 (Morningson Road/Keighley Road).

One Smoke Control Order was made in October, namely the No. 12 (Gilstead) Smoke Control Order.

Below is a summary of the areas dealt with under the programme and the stage reached at the end of the year.

<u>Year</u> <u>Made</u>	<u>No. of Orders</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Confirmed</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Operation</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Houses</u>
1960	1	1961	1962	93
"	2	1961	1962	1151
1961	3	1962	1962	40
1962	4	1962	1963	847
"	5	1962	1963	180
"	6	1962	1963	55
1963	7	1963	1964	75
"	8	1963	1964	100
"	9	1963	1964	50
"	10	1964	1964	192
"	11	1964	1964	1374
1964	12	1965	1965	1143

Inspections in connection with Smoke Control Areas:-

Dwellings houses inspected in proposed Smoke Control Areas,	1663
" " " confirmed " " "	1410
Inspections of industrial and commercial premises,	25

Industrial Premises:

No. of major alterations to plant,	4
" " observations of factory chimneys,	79
" " contraventions under the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations,	7
" " inspections of boiler plants,	20

Caravan Sites: At the beginning of the year, three caravan sites were licensed as holiday sites.

One of these (Jackson's Caravan Site, Harden) has been vacated and the licence surrendered.

Goit Stock Caravan Site, Harden, after a long series of unfortunate circumstances does not comply with the licence conditions, but is now the subject of negotiation for sale. The site licence will expire at the end of next year, when the future of the site will require re-appraisal.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

Refuse Collection: A weekly collection service has been maintained, with difficulty, throughout the year.

The main difficulties encountered have been:-

- (i) shortage of labour,
- (ii) increase in the number of buildings requiring the service.
- (iii) increased volume of refuse per household.

The paper sack system of collection was considered, but it was decided not to expand the present test scheme.

The establishment of 14 refuse collectors was increased to 16 at the 1st April, but due to the shortage of labour and the type of work involved, it has not been possible to fill the two vacancies.

In February a new Dennis Paxit 35 cubic yard compression vehicle was delivered. The increased capacity of this vehicle has made it possible to absorb into this vehicles route 350 new houses, without an increase in man hours.

The two other teams which operate with older dual tipper vehicles are similarly having to accept additional work due to new development, and it is these two teams which require one additional loader each in order to cope with the new development.

The Karrier Bantam side loader with a special tank incorporated for the reception of closet pail contents, is used for collections from the rural parts of the district.

The dustbin incentive bonus scheme is essential and is a means retaining labour, maintaining a high output of work per man, and reducing absenteeism to a minimum.

Refuse Disposal: All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Dowley Gap where sludge from the sewage works is also received.

The lightweight wheeled Fordson major tractor was replaced in April with a Track Marshall fitted with a large "refuse" blade. This new vehicle is giving very satisfactory service, and being a tracked vehicle, is affording more compaction of the refuse, and the endless trouble and waste of time due to punctures does not arise as was the case with the previous machine.

Salvage: The revenue from waste paper has again reduced, which is not only causing concern from the monetary view point, but from the practical aspect of creating disposal problems at the tip.

The demand, and as a result, the price of waste has been at a low ebb for some time, but towards the end of the year the position became more hopeful.

Until 1962, two men were employed in the baling of waste paper, and at present one man is so employed.

The relative figures since 1959 are given below:-

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Revenue</u>
	<u>Tons</u>	<u>£</u>
1959,	199	1412
1960,	191	1851
1961,	157	1400
1962,	123	1210
1963,	108	896
1964,	79	676

Street Cleansing: It was decided during the year to revue the street cleansing service which at present consists of 1 mechanical road sweeper and four street orderlies, using small manually propelled trucks, which are not considered sufficient to obtain the standard of service required to deal with an area of 11,418 acres with more than 120 sweeping miles of roads.

The conclusions of the review were not known at the end of the year.

The delivery of an additional combined gulley and cesspool emptier was accepted in November and a striking difference has already been noticed in the reduction of incidents of flooding during and after heavy rainfall.

Details of gulley cleansings since 1959 are given below:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Gullies in District</u>	<u>Gulley Cleansings per Year</u>	<u>Average Cleansings per Gulley per Year</u>
1959,	4,381	15,017	3.5
1960,	4,648	16,466	3.5
1961,	5,088	12,582	2.5
1962,	5,282	10,147	1.9
1963,	5,356	10,386	1.9
1964,	5,480	11,483	2.0

Mortuary: Minor repairs and maintenance have been carried out during the year.

Number of bodies received during the year 29

Rodent and Pest Control: Treatment of the Council's sewers is undertaken twice yearly for the destruction of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes are baited each 6 monthly period, which involves some 100 baiting points. This year, the work has been carried out under contract by a private specialist firm.

The Rodent Operative treated 154 properties and made 378 inspections in connection with surface infestations.

Sanitary Accommodation: Considering the extensive rural character of the Bingley area, the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high. Nevertheless, the existence of nearly 100 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of difficulty and it is not easy to get men who are willing to empty them. Owners are being encouraged, whenever possible to do voluntary conversion with the aid of Improvement Grants or Conversion Grants.

The following is the approximate position as regards sanitary accommodation:-

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Dustbins Closets</u>
Bingley,	4189	7	4577
Cottingley,	1353	7	1585
Harden,	577		786
Crossflats and Micklethwaite	1083	4	894
Cullingworth,	565	16	745
Eldwick & Gilstead,	793	34	1325
Wilsden,	1079	14	1075
	<u>9639</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>10987</u>

Drainage and Sewerage: The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are numerous septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams: A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene: The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft components	Motor Repairing
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Paint Grinding
Baking	Paper & Cardboard Manufacture
Battery Making	Paper Pressing
Blacksmith	Poultry Dressing
Bleach Bottling	Plastic Moulding
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Reed & Heald Making
Burling and Mending	Plaster Fillers & Silk
Carpet Making	Flock Manufacture
Concrete Block Manufacture	Printing and Bookbinding

Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Rag Flock Manufacture
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Saw Milling
Dyeing	Scrap Metal Dealing
Electrical & Mechanical Engineering	Sheet Metal Working
Fat Boiling and Refining	Soap Making
Fertilizer Manufacture	Spring Making
Football & Leather Belt Lace Making	Television Repairs
Gas Appliance Repairs	Textile Leather Making
Gut Scraping	Wire Turning
Honey Processing & Packing	Wood Bobbin Making
Ironfounding	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Jacquard Card Cutting	Woolcombing
Joinery	Woolsorting
Leather Tanning & Currying	Woollen Spinning
Machine Tool Makers	Worsted Spinning
Monumental Masonry	Worsted Weaving
Laundry	Worsted Winding & Reeling
	Wool Blending and Willeying
Number of factories,	205
Number of outworkers on the register,	22
Number of factory inspections,	21
Number of contraventions of Factories Acts,	9

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT,
1963

The above Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1964 and affects certain premises which accommodate other people's pet dogs or cats.

Number of establishments registered,	6
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HOUSING

Clearance of Unfit Houses: The programme of clearance of sub-standard houses is progressing satisfactorily and details of inspections and clearance areas being dealt with are as follows:-

Number of houses inspected in connection with clearance area procedure,	360
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Clearance areas made by the Council:-

	<u>No. of Houses</u>
Bingley No. 11 (Johnson Street) C.P.O.,	40
Bingley No. 12 (Industrial Street) C.P.O.,	16
Bingley No. 13 (Edward Street) C.P.O.,	14
	<u> </u>
Total,	<u>70</u>

A Public Inquiry was held by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in respect of the Bingley No. 10 (Mornington Road South West) C.P.O. 1963, and was later in the year confirmed, without alteration. The Compulsory Purchase Order affected 48 houses.

The following individual unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957

Closing Orders

Carr House Farm, Micklethwaite.
7, Primrose Hill, Gilstead.
3, Ireland Street, Bingley.
17, Fernbank Drive, Bingley.
11, Quebec, Cottingley.

Other Housing Inspections,	731
Informal Notices,	42

Improvement of Houses

Number of improvement grants approved,	44
--	----

The number of new houses erected by private enterprise was 228, and a further 93 were erected by the local authority.

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspections under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 170

Drainage

Drains tested,	284
Drains found to be defective,	182
Visits to drainage work in progress,	187
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor,	20

Miscellaneous Inspection

Filthy or verminous premises inspected,	71
Ash receptacles inspected,	260
Inspection of Mortuary,	6
Public conveniences inspected,	47
Visits to refuse tips and Depot,	68
Visits re stream pollution,	52
Moveable dwellings inspected,	5
Visits re noise nuisance,	32
Infectious cases visited,	1
Keeping animals (not Animal Boarding Establishments),	35
Visits re rodent infestation,	105
Nuisances (other than housing defects),	149
Owners, Agents and Contractors,	88
Animal Boarding Establishments,	9
Pet Animals,	1

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Public Conveniences

Repaired or improved,	6
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Refuse Storage

Dustbins renewed after notice,	12
Dustbins sold,	82
Closet pails sold,	1
Hire bins issued,	68
Paper sack holders hired,	2
Paper sack holders sold,	2

<u>Housing</u>	
Chimney stack,	1
House roofs repaired,	11
Nuisances from dampness abated,	3
House doors repaired,	3
Window frames repaired,	6
Fixtures repaired or renewed,	4
Water closets repaired,	5
Glazed sinks provided,	1
Internal plaster renewed,	4
Mastic pointing renewed,	1
Other repairs,	3
Dangerous walls repaired,	1
Dangerous pavings replaced,	1
Cooking accommodation provided,	1

<u>Drainage and Sewerage</u>	
Choked sewers cleared,	45
Defective sewers repaired,	15
Choked drains rleased,	87
Defective drains relaid,	34
Sink wastes repaired,	5
Manhole repaired,	1
Inspection chamber rebuilt,	2
Inspection chamber provided,	2
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings,	8
Septic tanks cleansed,	7
Septic tanks repaired,	2
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed or repaired,	6

<u>Water Supply</u>	
Service pipes repaired,	3

<u>Factories</u>	
Conveniences cleansed,	1
" improved,	1
" provided,	1
" repaired,	1

<u>Nuisances</u>	
Dirty premises cleansed,	8
Accumulation of refuse removed,	17
Other nuisances abated,	12
Gas leak repaired,	5
Petrol fumes,	1
Pollution of watercourses abated,	5

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH
IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses
Common Lodging Houses
Markets
New Streets and Buildings
Tents, Vans and Sheds
Smoke Abatement
Employment of Children

Recreation Grounds
Means of Escape in case
of Fire in Factories
Offensive Trades
Handling, Wrapping and
Delivery of Foods
Sale of Food in the Open
Air

MAD BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter
Control of Wireless Loud
Speakers

Dogs Fouling Footways
Sale of Contraceptives in
Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Garforth
and Mr. R. Clark, his successor.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	97
Nuisances abated	38
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	38
Statutory notices served	-
Bakehouses inspected	12
Fried fish shops inspected	12
Smoke observation made	59

2. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	5,034
Waste water closets	1
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	7
Portable dustbins	5,164

3. HOUSING STATISTICS

A.	(i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	131
	(ii) Number of inspections made	198
B.	Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:- Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	28
C.	Action under statutory powers during the year (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957).	
	(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil

(ii) Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice

(a) by owner	Nil
(b) by Local Authority	Nil

D.	(i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders	3
	(ii) No. of houses closed by owners	47
	(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners	Nil
	(iv) No. of families rehoused	51
	(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above	125

HOUSING SLUM CLEARANCE

Five Clearance Areas were represented during the year comprising 147 houses. At the 31st December, 1964 all five areas were awaiting confirmation by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

48 houses at Moorside and Lane End were demolished. It is worthy of note that with the exception of Park Lane, Tong Park and Baildon Bridge (57 houses) the five year Clearance Programme embarked upon in late 1963 has been completed. Of the twenty-three Tong Park houses, twenty were purchased by agreement and the occupants rehoused.

NEW HOUSING

During the year 130 new houses were erected, 51 by the Baildon Urban District Council and 79 by private contractors. A start was made on further development at the Jenny Lane and Knoll Mansion sites where accommodation comprising 14 two bedroom and 54 one bedroom is to be erected. Preliminary plans for an Estate of some 78 houses at Cliffe Lane and 34 bungalows at Heygate Lane were under consideration at the year end.

The increasing demand for one bedroom and bed-sitter accommodation was maintained and it is highly probable that the building of this type of accommodation will have to take precedence over all others in the immediate future.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Eleven applications were received during the year, of which eight were approved. This figure is considerably lower than that for the previous year, but there are still many of the houses in the district lacking basic modern amenities.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse Collection

Three vehicles are in use for refuse collection, a 25 cu.yd. Shelvoke and Drewry "Hygienic", an 18 cu.yd. Shelvoke & Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and 10 cu.yd. Karrier Bantam Fore and Aft Tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary. The collection service has operated with reasonable efficiency and since the introduction of a bonus scheme a regular weekly collection has been maintained.

Refuse Disposal

During the year the Council entered into agreement with the Shipley Urban District Council to use their Gaisby Tip for three days per week and refuse from the lower parts of the District has been disposed of at this tip. Refuse from the upper parts of Baildon has been disposed of at Heights Lane Tip, Bingley, where tipping on a semi-controlled system has been carried out with little cause for complaint arising.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total number of loads - 1,513
Estimated Weight - 3,780 tons
Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal for year ending
31st March, 1965

Collection Costs	£10,376
Disposal costs	871
Salvage costs	592
	<u>£11,839</u>

Salvage

Collection of salvage during the year continued satisfactorily although the amount of waste paper collected dropped by some 37 tons with a consequent reduction in income.

Details of Salvage Sold 1964/5

	Tons	Cwts.	Qts.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	81	18	2	671	-	-
Scrap metal	1	3	1	12	-	-
	<u>83</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>£683</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Comparative figures for the previous four years for waste paper are:-

1960/1	£1,284.
1961/2	£1,689
1962/3	£1,319
1963/4	£934

WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district receive a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board, this proving both adequate and wholesome throughout the year. The surveillance of the private water supply serving three cottages at Low Hill has continued throughout the year.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination:-

<u>Bacteriological</u>	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
Satisfactory	21	8
Unsatisfactory	2	-
<u>Chemical</u>		
Satisfactory	1	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-
<u>Plumbo Solvency</u>		
Satisfactory	8	-
Unsatisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were of raw water prior to treatment.

MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is vested in the West Riding County Council but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent the spread of milk borne infection.

Milk Sampling

No. of samples of untreated milk taken for:-

	<u>Methylene Blue Test</u>	<u>Biological Test (T.B.)</u>	<u>Ring Test</u>	<u>Culture Test</u>
No. satisfactory	5	1	3	2
No. unsatisfactory	-	-	2	-

In addition seven samples of heat treated milk were taken and all gave satisfactory results.

ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and thirty-nine registered retailers of ice cream in Baildon. This figure is supplemented in the summer months by several itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The registered dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst the itinerants usually sell ice cream loose and are, therefore, more likely to retail a contaminated product. Standards of hygiene vary considerably amongst mobile retailers and in some cases conditions are far from desirable. Regular spot checks are made upon these vehicles in an endeavour to attain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

During the year six samples were submitted for bacteriological examination, two of which were unsatisfactory. Further samples taken of these ice creams gave satisfactory results.

BAKEHOUSES

The five bakehouses situate within the district are all above ground level and periodic inspections have revealed no serious defects and a good standard of cleanliness has been found to exist.

CLEAN AIR

The Baildon No. 1 Smoke Control Order, 1963 covering some 1,215 houses came into operation on the 1st October, 1964 and the Baildon Nos. 2 & 3 Smoke Control Orders comprising a further 726 houses were awaiting confirmation at the year end. It is pleasing to note a much more co-operative attitude on the part of the Public in this particular aspect of environmental health work and there is no doubt that the wider choice of appliances now available for grant aid has contributed to this.

Industrial chimneys are observed when time permits and it is unfortunate that this most important aspect of smoke control does not command as much of the Public Health Inspector's time as it should, due to heavy commitments in other fields. When contraventions of the Clean Air Act are observed the problem is immediately taken up with the firm concerned and a solution quickly arrived at.

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories in the district, the attention of the management being drawn where necessary to any unsatisfactory circumstances. In no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about necessary improvements.

A register of outworkers is kept by the department and periodic visits are made to registered premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Council in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control on their own tips, sewers and other property operate a free scheme for the eradication of rats and mice on private domestic premises. This scheme is instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population of the district and only in very rare instances is a large infestation encountered. Rodent control is carried out on a part-time basis by one of the refuse collectors with supervision and advice as required by the Public Health Inspector.

During the year 55 infestations were dealt with and were all of a minor character.

CARAVAN SITES

The four caravan sites within the area are all subject to site licence and relevant conditions prescribed by the Caravan Control of Development Order. With the exception of the Glovershaw Farm and White House sites, which are being discontinued, the majority of the works required to bring the sites up to the requisite standards have been carried out.

COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints have been received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible

EALCH

s and rubbish, and the
ensive or noxious

Addendum page 88

The last paragraph concludes:

"... a solution has been arrived at. In the great majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to any compulsory action."

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater part of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

979 dwellinghouses enjoy a supply of water from public mains, the remainder, being situate in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

Complaints regarding a strong discolouration of mains water on a Council House Estate have been investigated and flushing of the pipes remedies the unsatisfactory conditions for limited periods. This matter is being kept under observation.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane Sewer. During the year further mechanical failures were experienced on this plant, but as the electric motors and compressors are in duplicate, no interference in the flow of sewage to the works occurred. Certain modifications to the plant have been made and no further trouble is anticipated.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable. 78 properties have drains connected to septic tanks.

Approximately 55 yards of 6" sewer to serve 3 new bungalows on the Field Head Estate was constructed by the developers and on

completion became vested in the local authority.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area, although the Denholme Angling Club have introduced fish into these waters which appear to survive.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	933
No. of houses with waste water closets	6
No. of houses with chemical closets	10
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	72
No. of earth closets etc. converted to W.Cs.	3
No. of septic tanks provided	3

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen (1 loader/driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a tractor drawn refuse trailer. The trailer is fitted with a large wire mesh container, which is used for bulky materials, in an effort to reduce the number of journeys to the tip. Collection is generally on a weekly basis except for some 18 premises on the outskirts of the district, where collection is monthly. The owners of 5 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse. Frequency of collection has been maintained except following general holiday, and complaints have been few.

Owing to circumstances beyond my control, it was necessary to recommence the disposal of refuse by tipping on the old tip at Whalley Lane adjacent to the Keighley/Halifax Road. One workman was engaged full-time as tip attendant, and conditions have been good. The situation of this tip, however, from the aesthetic aspect alone is far from satisfactory and I was instructed to discuss with neighbouring authorities matters appertaining to refuse disposal. At the time of report agreement has been reached with Bradford Corporation to receive for disposal refuse from this Council's area, with the exception of the refuse containing faecal matter from pail closets.

Trade refuse from business premises is collected at no charge during the "normal round". In an effort to reduce bulk, shopkeepers were circularised to request them to flatten and tie together cardboard

cartons and boxes prior to collection, but the response was disappointing.

Number of loads collected	674
Total weight estimated	1,010 tons
Weight per thousand population	395 "

3½ tons of scrap metal, value £26.12.6. has been collected and sold.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made :-

Inspection of nuisances in 1964	285
Nuisances found	33
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1963	4
Total needing abatement	37
Nuisances abated in 1964	31
Informal notices served	33
Informal notices complied with	31
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-

Inspections of :-

Middens	3
Offensive trades	12
Refuse receptacles	35
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	3
Slaughterhouses	620
Verminous and dirty premises	2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	253
New drains laid and tested (smoke test)	142
New drains laid and tested (colour test)	4
Public sewers cleansed and flushed	25
New length of sewers constructed	1
Drains cleansed	27
Septic tanks cleansed	3
Drains tested by means of colour	15
Inspection chambers provided	25
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	4
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	8

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED (Continued)

Sinks provided	7
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	2
Closet pails renewed	3
Dustbins provided	8
Ashpits abolished	--

37 inspections have been made following complaints of accumulations of water in cellars of 10 houses, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 7 inspections have been made.

At the beginning of the year two carcasses affected with anthrax were brought into the urban district: one fortunately was destroyed before reaching the knackers yard, but flaying had commenced on the other. Close liaison with the Medical Officer, the Ministry Veterinary Officer, the Diseases of Animals Act Inspector, and the occupiers of the knackers yard was maintained and the outbreak was contained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and dispatch bay. 7 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows :-

No. of complaints received	26
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	21
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	5
No. of treatments carried out :-	
Business premises	8
Council properties	-
Council tips	2
Private houses	18
Agricultural premises	-

Complaints were received of an infestation of rats adjoining a piggery and the occupier produced 38 bodies of rats destroyed. Test baiting and poison treatment were executed by the rodent operative.

Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine, and one treatment has been carried out.

FACTORIES ACTS.

There are 12 factories with power, and 9 other premises in the district, the list of Factories having been checked with the Inspector of Factories in December 1963.

	<u>Number</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	12	34
Factories without power	-	-
Other premises	9	674

Unsatisfactory conditions relating to sanitary accommodation at one factory referred by the Factories Inspector has been remedied.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACTS

There are 9 premises registered in accordance with this Act as follows :-

Offices	2
Retail Shops	5
Catering establishments	2

24 persons are employed and 9 inspections have been made.

CLEAN AIR

Observations have from time to time been made on factory chimneys in the district and no contraventions of the Act have been noted.

Concerning the erection of new buildings, the Council's Building Byelaws require that they be provided only with such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuel. Increasing numbers of dwellings are now being provided with smokeless fuel installations voluntarily for the sake of convenience, especially where the husband and wife are

employed. These circumstances are prevalent in this district. Evidence of this has been reflected in the increase of bulk in refuse collection.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1,021, of which 185 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1964	10
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1964	18
No. of Council houses under construction	Nil
No. of private houses under construction	21
Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	67
Re-inspections	94

Unfit houses made fit, and houses in which defects were remedied :

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	16	-
2. After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

8 dwellings and 11 dwellings have been the subject of demolition and closing orders respectively, and the occupiers have been re-housed.

the 29 properties referred to in the 1963 report are now unoccupied, and 13 have been demolished. The 8 dwellings mentioned in the previous paragraph have been demolished and a further two dwellings, the subject of closing orders, have been demolished.

Negotiations for the purchase by agreement of a combined house and shop are in an advanced stage, which will allow for the demolition of these premises and a further 6 dwellings, unoccupied and owned by the Council, included in the 29 premises above. An order has been placed for the demolition of 2 other dwellings unoccupied and owned by the Council.

Loan sanction is now being sought for the erection of 8

one-bedroomed and 4 two-bedroomed bungalows. A planning application is pending in respect of the construction of 12 one-bedroomed bungalows, 7 two-bedroomed houses and 24 two-bedroomed flats.

7 privately owned cottages have been purchased by agreement for temporary accommodation, adapted and let to persons from closed or demolished properties. Six of these properties were referred to in the 1963 report.

One private estate of some 71 dwellings is now being developed and the necessary approvals for one other estate of some 44 dwellings has been given.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site is licensed for not more than 2 caravans

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	59
Number of Improvement Grants approved :	
Conversions	-
Discretionary	-
Standard	5
Total Grants made during 1964	£1,002.

OVERCROWDING

No cases of overcrowding are known to exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by this authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

Sampling

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis :-

Ring Test	64	Number positive	5
Culture Test	64	" "	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 8 registered purveyors, and 12 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products etc.

Four premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 6 inspections have been made.

Food Premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows :-

Provisions	12
Bakers and Confectioners	3
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	3
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens etc.	5
Cafes	-

64 inspections have been made and conditions are generally satisfactory

During the month of June inspections were made of all food premises for the identification of cans of corned beef relative to an outbreak of typhoid. No tins of the brands under suspicion were found.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 620 inspections have been made.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses, 213 of which were exported to the Continent.

The Council visited the slaughterhouses and the Divisional Veterinary Officer also made inspections during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	821	404	55	4295	1418	318
Number inspected	821	404	55	4295	1418	318
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	9	52	10	82	9	9
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	85	223	5	343	74	94
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci.	11.44%	68.06%	27.27%	9.89%	5.85%	32.37%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected infected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	.07%	-
<u>Cysticerci.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection have been made in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 as follows :-

2s. 6d. per horse or bovine animal.
9d. per calf or pig.
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

£375 was received by the Council for meat inspection services.

18 Slaughtermen's licences have been issued, 4 of which were "subject to supervision".

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

1 Gentlemen's and 4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 2 of whom use partially residential premises. 5 inspections have been made.

STAFF

Mr. W.E. Cooke, former Chief Public Health Inspector, Bingley Urban District Council, continued to carry out meat inspection duties weekly on Saturday and Sunday and during my holiday period.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, Part 6.
Public Health Act 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).
Private Street Works Act, 1892
West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.
Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.
Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.
Slaughterhouses.
New Streets.
Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food.
Hairdressers and Barbers.
Buildings.
Sanitary Conditions and Management of
Private Slaughterhouses.
Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping of
Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws. Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888.
 Advertisements.
 Protection of Wild Plants.
 Litter.
 Children and Young Persons.
 Petroleum Filling Stations.
 Cycling on Footpaths.
 Wireless Loud Speakers.
 Dogs Fouling Footways.
 Personal Weighing Machines.
 Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
 Employment of Children and Young Persons.
 Unauthorised persons on School Premises.
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
 Supression of Litter.
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally
resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	207	1	208	16
Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-
Maternity Hospitals	1049	20	1069	84
	<u>1256</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>1277</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	202
Private Midwives	-

Private Nursing Homes	-
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	667

Total 869

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	3
Private Nursing Homes	-
Maternity Homes	47
Hospitals:	

Keighley St. John's	158
Halifax General	12
Bradford St. Luke's	304
Other hospitals	17

Total 541

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee whose meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

667 women were delivered. 15 cases were emergency admissions. 6.75 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.5.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 22 forceps deliveries out of 667 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 10 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

328 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Mr. Craig also paid 21 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 8 babies and the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon 4.

TRANSFERS

42 patients were transferred to other hospitals: 2 women received Gas & Air analgesia, 3 Gas & Air with Pethidine and 2 Gas & Air with Pethilorfan. 76 received Trilene, 230 had Trilene with Pethidine and 329 Trilene with Pethilorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

16 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, all surviving.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certified Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960, new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.
- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold, and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out the Flying Squad should a doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is classified an essential car user by the West Riding County Council.

Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife directs Health Education during pregnancy on such subjects as Parentcraft, breast feeding and after care of the infant.

Arrangements are made whereby Midwives accompany women to hospital or Maternity Home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year:

(1)	Death of (a) Mother	-
	(b) Child	1
(2)	Stillbirths	5
(3)	Liability to be a source of infection	-

(4) Medical Aid Notices:-

		No. issued because of complications arising during/in				Total
		Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases -						
(i)	Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act	15	32	3	7	57
(ii)	Others	-	1	-	-	1
Cases in Private Nursing Homes		-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions		-	-	-	-	-
		15	33	3	7	58

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board
- | | | | |
|-------|-----------------------|---|--|
| (i) | Domiciliary | 6 | |
| (ii) | Private Nursing Homes | - | |
| (iii) | Institutions | 9 | |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives: G. & A. Trilene
- | | | | |
|------|--|-----|-----|
| (i) | Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil | Nil |
| (ii) | In use at the end of the year | 6 | 6 |

(d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:

(i)	Gas and Air	4
(ii)	Pethidine	10
(iii)	Gas and Air with Pethidine	8
(iv)	Trilene	32
(v)	Trilene with Pethidine	133

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 35

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mrs. Schloss, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. Thompson, Area Dental Officer, and other staff who help in the dental service.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5
Examined	8	83
Needing treatment	8	83
Treated	4	83
Number of attendances	37	108

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	11	57
Anaesthetics: Local	1	-
General	3	31
Fillings	30	46
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	6	-
Dentures provided	1	-
Silver nitrate	-	106
Fitted with dentures	1	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	47	139	716
Bingley	26	98	262

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per session
Somerset House	51	179	618	12
Maternity Home	53	572	984	19
Total - Shipley		751	1602	
Bingley	49	148	460	9
Baildon	25	50	275	11
Denholme	26	33	120	5
		<u>982</u>	<u>2457</u>	

I N F A N T S
 INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under a week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	8	1	-	1	10	-	1	-	-	11
Congenital Deformity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Disease	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Trauma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
All causes	11	1	-	1	13	1	2	-	1	17

PREMATURE BABIES
 born to Mothers normally resident in the Division

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (Live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs.	lbs.					
5	to 5½	16	24	40	-	1
4½	and under 5	6	10	16	3	1
4	" " 4½	4	7	11	1	5
3½	" " 4	1	3	4	1	-
3	" " 3½	1	2	3	2	1
2½	" " 3	-	-	-	-	-
	under 2½	2	-	2	2	3
Total		30	46	76	9	11

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	147	818	5,134	35
Wrose	49	280	1,595	33
TOTAL SHIPLEY		<u>1,098</u>	<u>6,729</u>	
Bingley	104	657	4,084	39
Wilsden	24	127	600	25
Harden	26	80	659	25
Cullingworth	24	74	443	18
Cottingley	26	246	1,100	42
TOTAL BINGLEY		<u>1,184</u>	<u>6,886</u>	
Baildon	100	483	4,153	42
Denholme	26	88	715	28
* TOTAL DIVISION		<u>2,853</u>	<u>18,483</u>	

* not including Mobile Clinic

Mobile Clinic

Baildon - Coach Road	25	87	573	23
- Charlestown	25	49	433	17
- Springfield Road	1	17	17	17
Eldwick	25	136	785	31

The Mobile Clinic completed another year of work, having been introduced in November, 1962. The Unit visits on a Thursday each fortnight, but arrangements have been made for extended use on a Tuesday morning and future arrangements would cover attendance at Springfield Road, Upper Baildon. This will necessitate attendance at the Coach Road on Tuesday morning, Thursday morning being reserved for Springfield Road for Upper Baildon and the Shoulder of Mutton, Charlestown. On Thursday afternoon the Unit moves to Eldwick.

A considerable population was served at Upper Baildon, Charlestown and Lldwick, and the Coach Road estate, a somewhat inconvenient situation for the central clinics. Child welfare facilities provided include immunisation of pre-school and school children and the usual welfare foods.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a family visitor whose work covers the care of young mothers and children, school nursing, and adviser on all aspects of the prevention of illness. When necessary she must give practical health education and also be skilled in teaching health education to all sections of the community. More schools are asking for health education by way of talks and demonstrations.

Not only is the Health Visitor a public health nurse but professionally a skilled medico-social worker. The Council of Training of Health Visiting will in future be geared to give necessary training in these new approaches.

During 1964 the attachment of Health Visitors to general medical practice has been carried out in various parts of the country and this has ranged from complete to partial. Geographical and local factors play an important part in the scheme.

Closer liaison with the General Practitioner is most desirable because directly it should benefit the community. The promotion of health, the prevention of disease and recurrent illness depends on team-work between the General Practitioner and the Public Health Department. Such changes alter the nature of health visiting and the Health Visitor must adapt herself to these changes. It is essential that in a closer liaison with the General Practitioner, whatever form this takes, the Health Visitor must maintain contact with the Public Health Department and her colleagues. Nor must she lose her independent judgment in preparing social reports. Personal relationships and good, easy communications are the pipe lines of efficiency.

The Health Visitors are in process of reorganisation and where necessary she will be relieved of some of the duties which could be undertaken by less specialised staff.

Two Health Visitors covered duties of special character; liaison in geriatric work at local hospitals, acute tuberculosis work and diabetic liaison and visiting. Three assistants to Health Visitors

are now employed whose main duties are concerned with the Infant Welfare Centres and with a proportion of school medical examinations. These assistants are fully qualified Nurses.

One Health Visitor retired during 1964 and later in the year we welcomed two new members to the staff - a fully fledged Health Visitor and an Assistant Health Visitor. The establishment is as follows:-

- 11 Qualified Health Visitors/School Nurses
- 3 Assistants to Health Visitors/School Nurses.

Health Visitors attend refresher courses at Grantley Hall under the auspices of the West Riding County Council. One Assistant Health Visitor took the Health Visitor's Course at Leeds University. Much assistance has been derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall to whom we are indebted.

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases	Total visits (including first visits but excluding ineffective visits)	Ineffec- tive visits
1. Children born in 1964	1280	4004	530
2. Children born in 1963	1135	3173	309
3. Children born in 1959-62	2131	5480	522
4. Total number of children in Lines 1 - 3	4546	12657	1361
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	997	2933	155
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	187	-	5
7. Mentally disordered persons	37	95	10
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	6	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	92	185	8
10. Number in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	32	-	-
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculous work)	137	280	27
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	202	351	25

HOME NURSING

Home Nursing is carried out by the District Nursing Sister who is a State Registered Nurse and, in addition, most of whom hold the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Home Nursing is the province of the District Nursing Sister and, as this work is curative in nature, close co-operation with the General Practitioner is necessary. The Sister carries out the treatment prescribed but her nursing techniques are skills which her training has provided and which experience has developed.

Often nursing procedure is carried out under difficult conditions and she must give the maximum efficiency with what equipment is provided. In recent years many disposable items are of use and help in this field. The District Nursing Sister must manage her own district, assess priorities and give guidance and advice to relatives and support in crises.

Much of the work is amongst the ageing population, and, though rehabilitation is often accepted gratefully, this type of work can be exhausting and time consuming. The Laundry Service provides comprehensive needs for the very ill and the incontinent patient and this is delivered and collected twice weekly. Disposable pads and other nursing aids are also available. The District Nursing Sister requires a balance of acute and chronic work for her continued interest. Unfortunately, the work on the chronic side is heavier, though earlier discharge from hospital is now practised. Perhaps future trends may give the Nursing Sister larger areas with more ancillary help or closer attachment to the General Practitioner may solve this problem.

Modern chemotherapy has shortened the length of many illnesses and earlier mobilisation and rehabilitation is possible. The District Nursing Sister must be constantly alert to the calculated risks of drugs. One of the tasks of the Nurse is the supervision and care of drugs prescribed by General Practitioners for the patient and the ever increasing range of pharmaceutical products has increased the difficulty of the Sister remaining up to date.

The District Nursing Sister is mobile, which helps to ease her burden. In this Division there are seven Sisters, one part-time and one State Enrolled Nurse.

During 1964 one Sister left the district after many years' service and took up a similar position elsewhere, and Mrs. Walker, S.R.N., was welcomed to the staff as replacement. To keep abreast of modern trends in nursing, Nursing Sisters attend refresher courses held at Grantley Hall which are programmed by the Local Authority.

To provide the patient with more extensive care, the following services are available to the District Nursing Sister -

1. The Day and Night Nursing Service.
2. The Laundry Service - providing sheets, draw sheets, nightdresses and pyjamas. The Sisters are finding this a most beneficial service and there is evidence that some patients would be unable to be nursed at home if this were not provided.
3. Nursing aids - such as special beds, commodes, rubber sheets, wheelchairs, back rests and bed pans.

Training of Students in the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Sisters.

The West Riding are now approved to train qualified Nurses for the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses.

Shipley Division is one of the areas participating in this Scheme and providing practical experience to students. One District Nursing Sister gives clinical instruction, demonstration on technique, and supervision to the student. The student is given detailed work and gradual increasing responsibility during her training which lasts from three to four months according to experience. During 1964 one student was given practical training and successfully passed her examination.

Part-time State Registered Nurses give baths and attend the ambulant patient who needs to be dressed - a time consuming service. Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Nurses distribution:	Shipley - 3	Baildon - 1
	Bingley - 2	Denholme- 1
	and 1 part-time Relief.	

Nursing Aids

Special beds, commodes, rubber sheets, wheel chairs and other items of equipment are loaned by the authority. In the Laundry Service for incontinent patients, sheets, draw sheets, nightdresses and pyjamas are provided. Dirty laundry is collected and clean laundry distributed twice weekly to the patient's home. This helps not only the Nurse, but relatives who find the sluicing and washing of fouled laundry not only an arduous but an objectionable task.

HOME NURSING - 1964

Type of case	Age groups of patients attended						Total	
	Under 5		5 - 65		Over 65			
	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits	Patients	Visits
Medical	3	134	154	3,455	366	10,741	523	14,330
Surgical	18	143	87	1,433	59	2,456	164	4,038
Infectious Diseases	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2
Tuberculosis	-	-	7	405	1	33	8	438
Maternal Complications	-	-	3	25	-	-	3	25
Totals	21	283	252	5,320	426	13,230	699	18,833

In addition Relief Nurses paid 5449 visits to the above patients.

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	245
Total attendances	9,710
Average daily attendance	40

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children. The building is "ad hoc" with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) If the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) Where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1964:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	134	3,009
Cod Liver Oil	68	1,721
Vitamin Tablets	9	1,266
Orange Juice	283	16,337

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections:-

Total pupils inspected:- 3,691

Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	3,667
Unsatisfactory	24

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment 546

Defects of vision, excluding squint 162

Any other condition 396

(b) Other Inspections:-

Number of special inspections 343

Number of re-inspections 51

Total 394

Notes: A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin:-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses 7,831

Number of individual pupils found to be infested 371

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE		Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
		(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin		12	27	15	23	33	88	60	138	34	2
Eyes -	(a) Vision	6	19	32	58	124	170	162	247	33	12
	(b) Squint	3	17	3	11	10	45	16	73	9	6
	(c) Other	-	2	1	17	9	28	10	47	6	3
Ears -	(a) Hearing	10	9	4	7	13	53	27	69	34	10
	(b) Otitis Media	19	18	2	8	2	82	23	108	9	4
	(c) Other	-	-	3	5	9	9	12	14	5	4
Nose and Throat		14	21	5	23	18	98	37	142	10	10
Speech		4	16	2	1	11	44	17	61	13	15
Lymphatic Glands		5	29	-	5	2	53	7	92	2	4
Heart		2	10	-	6	-	28	2	44	4	6
Lungs		1	27	1	19	5	70	7	116	6	7
Developmental	(a) Hernia	2	9	-	5	2	11	4	25	1	-
	(b) Other	2	8	1	3	2	20	5	31	-	4
Orthopaedic	(a) Posture	-	1	2	3	6	24	8	28	-	1
	(b) Feet	11	16	2	14	43	62	56	92	3	2
	(c) Other	4	16	6	14	5	38	15	68	7	10
Nervous System	(a) Epilepsy	-	2	-	1	1	7	1	10	3	-
	(b) Other	2	2	2	4	13	35	17	41	6	4
Psychological	(a) Development	-	-	-	1	1	5	1	6	-	-
	(b) Stability	-	8	1	15	7	40	8	63	8	14
Abdomen		1	5	-	4	5	15	6	24	1	1
Other		-	2	2	1	18	23	20	26	24	1

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

Number of cases known
to have been dealt with

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	20	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	548	
Total		568
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		259

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Ringworm (Body)	-	
Scabies	-	
Impetigo	-	
Other skin diseases	133	
Total		133

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year	9	
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	5	80
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	1	53
4. Number of children -		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	3
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	35
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	2
(b) treated at school clinics	-	5
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	5
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics	6	87

	Pre-school children	School children
6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1964.	-	-

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year		3
2. Individual patients seen by Consultant	14	12
3. Number of (2) above		
(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only	-	4
(b) recommended treatment by Physiotherapist at Treatment Centres	-	-
4. Number of children who received operative treatment during the year	-	-
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinic	14	12

Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)

1. Sessions held during the year	173	
2. Number of patients treated	16	54
3. Total attendances	405	381

Domiciliary Treatment

Number of visits to patients' homes	27	-
-------------------------------------	----	---

Appliances

Number of appliances - (a) recommended	5	2
(b) obtained	5	2

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during the year	231
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during the year	38
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	78
(c) Total number of cases treated	116

3. Number of visits made to schools	7	
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	8	
<u>Analysis of cases treated during the year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Stammering	20	6
Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	46	21
(b) Signatism	6	1
(c) Rhinolalia due to cleft palate	1	3
Defective speech due to educational subnormality	2	-
Dysphonia	-	-
Dysarthria	1	-
Other defects	7	2

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during the year:-

Speech normal	7	2
Speech improved	11	2
Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
Non co-operation	-	-
Left school	2	3
Left district	-	-
Gone to occupation centre	-	-

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
Sessions held during year	19	19
Number of children treated during year	12	9
Total number of attendances	49	41

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Number of cases known to have been dealt with

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	119
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	506

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	13,403
Children found to require treatment	6,683
Children offered treatment	5,142
Children treated	2,697
Total attendances	7,414
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,312
Permanent	524
General anaesthetics	1,041
Fillings	
Temporary	1,790
Permanent	4,007
Other operations:	
Temporary	113
Permanent	2,763

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	19
In Day Special Schools	25
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	31
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	10
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	1
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	3

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

Number of examinations carried out during year	72
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CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments)	36
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A P P E N D I C E S

C A U S E S O F D E A T H

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

S H I P L E Y

				Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	173	191	364	100	12.21
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.55	0.07
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	4	4	8	2.20	0.27
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	16	3	19	5.22	0.64
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	-	5	5	1.37	0.17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	3	3	0.82	0.10
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	16	20	36	9.89	1.21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	2	-	2	0.55	0.07
Diabetes	...	...	...	-	2	2	0.55	0.07
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	22	36	58	15.93	1.95
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	47	41	88	24.18	2.95
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	-	3	3	0.82	0.10
Other heart disease	...	...	...	16	20	36	9.89	1.21
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	8	9	17	4.67	0.57
Influenza	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3	8	11	3.02	0.37
Bronchitis	...	...	...	10	6	16	4.40	0.54
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	-	2	2	0.55	0.07
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	2	-	2	0.55	0.07
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	2	1	3	0.82	0.10
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.27	0.03
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	1	2	3	0.82	0.10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	7	15	22	6.04	0.74
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	6	4	10	2.75	0.34
All other accidents	...	...	...	7	1	8	2.20	0.27
Suicide	...	...	...	1	5	6	1.65	0.20
Homicide and operations of War	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

BINGLEY

					Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	...	139	150	289	100	12.13
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	-	2	0.69	0.08
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.35	0.04
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1.04	0.13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	1.73	0.21
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	6	6	2.08	0.25
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	3	3	1.04	0.13
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	14	11	25	8.65	1.05
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1.38	0.17
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	18	29	47	16.26	1.97
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	38	24	62	21.45	2.60
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	2.77	0.34
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	18	43	61	21.11	2.56
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	3.81	0.46
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.35	0.04
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	3.81	0.46
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	2.08	0.25
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.35	0.04
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.35	0.04
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.38	0.17
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	3.81	0.46
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.38	0.17
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	2.42	0.29
Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.38	0.17
Homicide and operations of War	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	79	64	143	100	11.05
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.70	0.08
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	1	4	2.80	0.31
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	1	10	6.99	0.77
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2	1.40	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2	1.40	0.15
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	13	20	13.99	1.55
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	14	24	16.78	1.85
Coronary disease, angina	20	8	28	19.58	2.16
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3	2.10	0.23
Other heart disease	7	7	14	9.79	1.08
Other circulatory disease	-	5	5	3.50	0.39
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	3	5	3.50	0.39
Bronchitis	8	1	9	6.29	0.70
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	-	1	0.70	0.08
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	4	8	5.59	0.62
Motor vehicle accidents	3	-	3	2.10	0.23
All other accidents	2	1	3	2.10	0.23
Suicide	1	-	1	0.70	0.08
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1964 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

					Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	...	17	12	29	100	11.20
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	3.45	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	13.79	1.54
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	13.79	1.54
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	20.69	2.32
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	3.45	0.39
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	3.45	0.39
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	3.45	0.39
Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	3	-	3	10.34	1.16
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	-	3	10.34	1.16
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	3.45	0.39
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	10.34	1.16
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	3.45	0.39
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

S H I P L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	2	25	4	1	-	-	-	-	35	8	-
Measles	12	28	46	35	42	109	1	-	-	-	-	-	273	1	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	4	6	11	28	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	5	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	4	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

B I N G L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3	-
Measles	10	14	17	12	24	66	1	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	5	12	7	-
Dysentery	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	2	3	3	3	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	4	2	5	6	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	2	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Measles	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	10	2	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	4	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 and under 55	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55 and under 65	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	17	4	2	3	4	1	-	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1964	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Minimum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	51	32	37.6	32.8	1.31	2	6
February	55	32	38.7	46.2	1.16	5	3
March	49	32	37.5	41.9	4.47	3	6
April	67	42	47.1	118.8	2.14	0	0
May	75	52	54.6	203.6	2.30	0	0
June	74	49	55.2	124.8	2.54	0	0
July	75	59	59.0	162.9	2.03	0	0
August	77	55	58.2	170.9	2.36	0	0
September	73	56	56.1	141.4	1.32	0	0
October	60	44	47.1	100.0	1.86	5	0
November	57	38	44.6	47.4	1.60	4	0
December	54	31	36.6	29.7	4.29	3	3

Total Sunshine in year 1220 hours.
Total Rainfall in year 31.58 inches.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

	Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of -	
				Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i)	Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	4	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	210	36	-	-
(iii)	Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	12	-	-	-
	Total	238	40	nil	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
{a} Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
{b} Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	-	-	-	
{c} Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	3	3	nil	nil	nil	

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	2	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	159	9	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	-	-	-	-
Total	166	11	7	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	nil	nil	nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	35	8	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	1	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	5	-	-	-
Total	48	9	1	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>			
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
{a) Insufficient)	-	-	-	-	-	
{b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	-	-	-	
{c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	2	2	nil	nil	nil	

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961

DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	34	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	9	674	-	-
Total	21	708	nil	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) -	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	nil	1	nil	1	nil

OUTWORKERS

Section 133

Section 134

<u>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply Lists</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>No. of Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
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SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel manufacture	42	1	-	-	-
Textile Weaving	9	-	-	-	-

BINGLEY

Wearing apparel manufacture	35	-	-	-	-
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BAILDON

Textile Weaving	21	-	-	-	-
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DENHOLME

Textile Burling & Mending	6	-	-	-	-
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TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	School	Other	Consultants
				Type Day	Type Day
BAILDON Cliffe Avenue	Fri. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/H	Mon. p.m. Wed. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	Immunisation Mon. p.m. GP/HV (2)	-
BINGLEY Myrtle Park	Tues. p.m. ACNO/H (2) Wed. p.m. (Alternate) H/HV Relax.	Thurs. a.m. Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV	Speech Therapy Thurs. a.m./p.m. ST	-
				Speech Therapy Wed. a.m./p.m. ST	-
				Remedial Exercises Mon. p.m. ON	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	Dental Mon. to Friday a.m./p.m.	-
County Secondary School	-	-	Mon. p.m. ACNO/HV Fri. a.m. HV	-	-
Cottingley Town Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-
Cullingworth Baptist School	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-
Wilsden Royd House	-	Tues. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV	-	-	-

DENHOLME Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV/H	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-
SHIPLEY Somerset House	Tues. p.m. M (2) Wed. p.m. ACNO/H (2)	Tues. p.m. ACNO/HV (3) Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV	Speech Therapy	Wed a.m./p.m. S.T.	Child Guidance PL PSW Mon. a.m. HNSt Wed. a.m. Fri. a.m. HNSt/HV
				Immunisation	Thurs. a.m. ACNO/HV	Ophth- almic
				Remedial Exercises	Tues. p.m. Wed. a.m. Thurs. p.m. & Fri. a.m. (Alternate) ON	E.N.T. (monthly) HNSt/HV
				Dental	Daily	Ortho- paedic (monthly) HNSt/ON
105 Wrose Road		Tues. a.m. HV Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV (2)	-	-	-	Tues. a.m. (monthly) HNSt/HV
Maternity Home	Wed. a.m. ACNO					
Mobile Clinic Baildon: Coach Road Springfield Rd. Charlestown	-	Tues. a.m. (Alt.) Thurs. a.m. (Alt.) " " Thurs. p.m. (Alt.)	-	-	-	-
Eldwick:	-					

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACNO	Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)	M	Midwife
GP	General Practitioner	ON	Orthopaedic Nurse
HNSt	Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)	ST	Speech Therapist
HV	Health Visitor and/or School Nurse	PSW	Psychiatric Social Worker

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